Smite Until Our Foes Bend on Their Knees

Nippon Times Evening

Smash All Obstacles and Come Out Victorious

No. 15,823 | TOKYO, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1943 | 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 | Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

DARK AND LIGHT

Gigantic Contrast in Treatment of Minority Nations by Japan and Enemies Fully Evident In Recent Trips by Dr. Ba Maw and Eden

Eden returned from Washington to London with an agreement to further trample down the rights of minority nations in his brief-case, while Dr. Ba Maw rejoicingly arrived back at Rangoon from his trip to Japan with concrete evidences and assurances that the long hoped-for freedom would soon be enjoyed by Burma as a souvenir gift for his people. Such was the strain of the comments issued by Spokesman Tomokazu Hori to foreign correspondents this morning, which follows in full:

"Last month, the eyes of the world were attracted to the movements of two important personages, one in the West and one in the East. In the West, Major Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, went to Washington at the invitation of the United States Government, while in the East, Dr. Ba Maw, Chief Administrator of Burma, came to Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Government. Both were on an important mission and both brought back something to their respective countries.

"Time now is just about right to spotlight the results of these two missions and to note their meaning in the light of the larger movements of world history of which there are clear signs today.

"The sum total of the Eden mission can be put rather briefly. The British Foreign Secretary held what has been reported as "exploratory" talks with American leaders and in the course of their "explorations" they agreed not to go too far into such matters as the Polish frontier question. Judging from this fact, it is quite clear that Britain and the United States, despite their declarations to the contrary, have proposed to subordinate the rights and interests of the smaller countries to the promotion of their own selfish interests and to disregard the aspirations of these countries whenever it suits their whims and conveniences.

Burma Freedom Assured

"On the other side of the world, in Japan, the conference of Dr. Ba Maw with the Japanese Government produced concrete evidences of hope for those nations, wherever they may be, in their struggles for independence and full sovereignty. Dr. Ba Maw, in returning to Rangoon the day before yesterday, brought home a message of good cheer and of hopes soon to be realized. The picture is bright because all the developments stem from trust, confidence and cooperation and are directed toward the single common objective of creating a world of nations and peoples founded upon mutual respect for their rightful place in the life of

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Press Comments

Friday, April 16

ASAHI—War on Supply Routes; Science in Wartime
YOMIURI-HOCHI—Defense of Mediterranean

War on Supply Routes

ASAHI—The Imperial Navy Air Force has of late markedly increased its fighting strength on the South Pacific front and as a result of repeated mass attacks on enemy shipping on unprecedented scales has already sunk more than 100,000 tons within only half a month.

This, of course, is not as spectacular as at the time of the sinking of the Prince of Wales and Repulse and other capital ships of the enemy but air attacks on shipping are quite effective in penetrating the weak point of the enemy armor.

The importance of maintaining the supply line does not need any expatiation. The fact that the Soviet offensive on the Eastern Front has dulled with the extension of the front, that their plans have miscarried because their supply routes have been cut and that the Anglo-American forces in North Africa are unable to carry out their original schemes on account of the terrific bombing by the Luftwaffe of their transports all attest to that importance.

Behind the success of our Burma campaign there existed the activities of the Air Force which sank 34 enemy transports in the course of attacks on the Anglo-Indian supply lanes. The sinking of 100,000 tons of enemy shipping in the South Pacific area is said to be so effective as to make 25,000 enemy troops go without ammunition or provisions for fully a month. Its effect on the development of military operations is incalculable.

The United States has made much hullabaloo of its mammoth productive capacity and is striving to give the impression that the key to its victory lies in that capacity. The enemy productivity, as Major-General Kenryo Sato, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, has said, is still immense but it is not of a nature to exercise a direct effect on the battlefield. There lies the problem of transit. The enemy must maintain supply routes several times longer than those which we must safeguard. That is their bottleneck. It is for that reason that we need have no concern on the score of the enormous productive or economic capacity of the enemy.

In correspondence with the activities of the Imperial Navy on the Pacific, Axis submarines are playing havoc with enemy supply lines on the Atlantic. Enemy leaders are certain to do everything in their power to conceal or camouflage this fact but the shipping losses are bound to come to the knowledge of the public and their fighting morale is expected thereby to be severely affected.

The work of destroying enemy transit, however, is a sober and modest task and is seldom attended with public recognition. We must all the more give thanks to those airmen who are engaged in this important work and ourselves shoulder our tasks with as much patience and perseverance as they are showing.

Science in Wartime

ASAHI—Up to only a few years ago, the tendency among our scientists was to concentrate all research on the study of the atomic nucleus, or nuclear physics, and only a small number of investigations were to be found in other fields of research. Now, at a time when the scientific circles of the world were in close contact and formed a sort of international system, it was quite profitable for the greater part of a country's physicists to concentrate on a particular field of research so as to secure a unique position on the world's cultural battlefield. But in times like the present with the whole world plunged into war, it has become quite undesirable that the bulk of a nation's physicists should be crowded into a single field.

It is absolutely necessary even now, of course, for a certain limited number of workers to be engaged

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Demand by Poles Proves Monkey-Wrench In Anti-Axis War Machine; Problem Grave

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 15.—A great sensation is now being reportedly caused in Washington political circles due to the Polish demand for regaining its lost territory, according to a London telegram available here.

The same dispatch reveals that on the occasion of British Foreign Secretary Major Anthony Eden's recent visit to Washington, President Roosevelt and Eden came to a complete agreement of views over the refugee regime's claim of recovering the Polish border line as it existed in September, 1939. However, it is pointed out that if this agreement between the two leaders of the Anglo-American Governments is carried out, it will surely result in a complete rift among the three anti-Axis nations, the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, with regard to their joint operations.

The problem being of a serious nature, it became the main topic of a press interview at the American State Department on Thursday, and when a reporter questioned Secretary of State Cordell Hull about this particular issue, the latter is said to have cleverly evaded the query by saying "It's news to me. If such a report were true, I should have heard something about it already."

GOVERNORS END TOKYO SESSION; PROGRESS SEEN

Instruction by Tojo On Official Attitude Feature of Meeting

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

The regular gubernatorial conference which was opened on April 12 was brought to a close yesterday after completing its four-day session. Obviously the most important thing that happened during the course of the session was the Government's clarification of the fundamental attitude to be assumed by Government officials, particularly officials of prefectural governments.

On the first day of the gubernatorial conference, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo voiced a strong desire that the nation should concentrate its whole energies on further bolstering of fighting power. He stated that it is quite essential that the policy decided upon by the Government be made speedily to permeate thoroughly all the prefectural areas so as to achieve effective results.

In the sittings of the gubernatorial conference on the second and later days, some of the Cabinet Ministers representing their respective Government departments gave instructions or else delivered elucidatory speeches. When some Cabinet Ministers could not personally attend the sessions, the Vice-Ministers or Bureau Chiefs of the respective Government departments made speeches clarifying various Government measures for waging decisive warfare.

The most important, however, of all those Government instructions or speeches given or delivered during the whole four-day session of the gubernatorial conference was the instructions given by Prime Minister Tojo. The Prime Minister said that because of the development of the war situation, various effects are anticipated to be given in the future to the nation's Prefectural Governors, other officials working under them should act kindly with warm feelings toward the people so that the latter will willingly and voluntarily do their work or business.

Stresses Sympathetic Policy

Home Minister Michio Yuzawa also gave no less important instructions when he said that the Governors should so guide the people with warm and kindly feelings that the people will readily cooperate with the Government in its enforcement of policies and measures. As to the maintenance of public peace and order, Home Minister Yuzawa stated the Government will of course face malign crimes committed against the maintenance of peace and order with a stern, decisive attitude but that otherwise he hoped that the Governors and other subordinate officials should face the nation with a warm attitude, taking a correct insight into the truth of the nation's

(Continued on Page 2)

People of W. Mengchiang Raise Production Output

Domei

TATUNG, April 15.—Freed from Communist terrorism by the operations of the Imperial Forces carried out during the period of April to September of last year, the 300,000 inhabitants of western Mengchiang are forging ahead for increased production under the guidance of the Commerce and Industry Office.

Aiming at increased agricultural production, the Commerce and Industry Office has started the advancing of funds and the free distribution of seeds in addition to the grant of subsidies for construction of irrigation systems.

Through such measures, the authorities expect to realize an increase in the output of cereals.

In parallel with the work of construction now in full swing, measures for perfecting maintenance of peace and order are being carried out, and preparations are steadily progressing for formation of local youth peace preservation corps, as well as vigilance bodies for the reinforcement of the police system.

Envoy Tek Leaves for Manchuli

Domei

HARBIN, April 15.—Ferid Tek, Turkish Ambassador to Japan, who visited here on his way home, left here for Manchuli this morning by the 10:40 o'clock train.

Yasukuni Spring Rites To Start on April 22

The Extraordinary Yasukuni Shrine Spring Festival will commence on April 22 with the enshrinement ceremonies for the spirits of 19,987 war heroes and will be solemnly continued for a period of six days from April 23 to 28. The program for the members of the bereaved families who have come from all over the country has been worked out in detail. In the afternoon of April 22 there will be addresses by the War Minister and the Chairman of the Festival Committee. The enshrinement ceremonies will be conducted in the evening of the same day. Thereafter, divided into 10 sections or 200 groups, the members of the bereaved families will worship at the inner sanctuary of the Yasukuni Shrine, visit the Imperial Palace war museums and the Shinjuku Gardens. They will also be invited to various theater parties and consolation entertainments. The theater parties will be held at Kabukiza, Takarazuka, Yurakuza, Shimbashi Embujo, Meijiza and Teikokugekijo. The consolation entertainments will be held daily from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.

INDIA'S PLIGHT IS DESCRIBED

Surrendered Punjabi Tells of Suffering Caused to People

Mainichi

RANGOON, April 14.—The severe engagements staged between the Japanese and British forces at Indin, Rathedaung and other points on the Burma-Indian border have resulted in unexpectedly large achievements by our side as was demonstrated by the capture of Brigadier-General Cavendish, Commander of the Anglo-Indian Sixth Brigade, at the enemy's advanced sector and many other British soldiers as war prisoners.

Also, there were a large number of Indian soldiers who willingly came over to our side and surrendered. Recently an undisclosed number of these Indian soldiers was brought to the rear of our line. Sergeant Har Dyal Singh, belonging to the 123rd Punjab Regiment, who was taken to our camp at the Burma-Indian border, made the following statement concerning the present condition in India:

"Since the year 1939, I became interested in the independence movement started by Subhas Chandon.

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Blunders by British Admiralty In Fighting U-Boat Menace Hit

Mainichi

STOCKHOLM, April 13.—"Britain has no definite measures to cope with the ever-increasing Axis submarine menace," declared Winster, naval authority of the British House of Lords, in his essay entitled "German U-Boat Problem" which was recently published in the newspaper Sunday Pictorial.

Pointing out the miserable failure of the British anti-submarine strategy, he demanded the reshuffle of the personnel of the Navy Ministry as well as the frank revelation of British losses in the U-boat battle. Also, he quoted the word of Sir Maurice Hankey who recently declared in Parliament that "the British Anti-Submarine Headquarters have committed a serious blunder. Year after year the situation is becoming worse."

In scrutinizing the cause of the British defeat, Winster declares:

"Such a blunder on the part of our navy authorities is evidence that Britain is entertaining a highly optimistic view regarding the Axis submarine menace as if its damages are far slighter than those in the previous world war. Such optimism has naturally hindered the plans for convoying ships as well as the construction of aircraft to be allotted to the navy. The construction of high-powered speedboats has also been left unattended until recently. However what is badly needed is not high-powered speedboats but high-speed convoys. Despite such a deplorable situation, our navy authorities have no definite measures to break the deadlock. It is almost certain that in the forthcoming six months, we will be exposed to a severer submarine menace. The present situation is the outcome of the serious blunders committed during the last two years.

"The chief reason for the successive and enormous losses of British shipping are due to the fact that British war measures are always behind those of the Axis Powers, and that no new strategy has been employed so far. The British Navy Ministry proudly announces that the anti-Axis nations are building more ships than are being sunk by Axis submarines, but they should realize the serious losses of both men and material which automatically occur with the sinking of a vessel.

"The vital question, however, is the fact that Germany is building more submarines than she is actually losing. As long as this condition remains unchanged, our ships will always be menaced."

"If Britain is able to win final victory by bearing hunger, giving priority to the transport of arms and ammunition, we must bear it by all means.

"In the last world war, Britain was placed in a very precarious position of having almost lost the war, but the bold alteration of British naval strategy enforced then fortunately served to turn the tide of war. Today a similar alteration of naval strategy is absolutely essential. As Prime Minister Churchill is concurrently National Defense Minister, it can easily be seen that the concealment of British shipping losses was decided to defend the responsible person."

Thus in a nutshell, the grave menace of German U-boats is frankly admitted by the British naval authority who, naturally enough, severely denounces the idle strategy of Britain in the present critical stage and also the absurd British policy of hiding staggering losses.

WAR PLANTS HIT AT CHELMSFORD BY LUFTWAFFE

Devastating Results Wreaked by Raiders In 30-Minute Attack

Domei

BERLIN, April 15.—A formation of German bombers raided Chelmsford, England late last night, according to German authorities.

Just after midnight, German planes crossed the Dover Channel at a very high altitude, and coming over their objective area, dropped many large bombs on military facilities in the northern section of the city, taking advantage of the moonlight.

Flames rose from several war industry plants, and quickly spread in all directions. The intensive bombing continued for about 30 minutes. The ballbearing factory which is one of the best in England suffered serious damages.

Enemy Raid Bruges

Domei

BRUSSELS, April 15.—A large formation of anti-Axis planes raided Bruges, Belgium, yesterday from 4 to 5 p.m., and blindly bombing residential quarters, caused four deaths.

Swiss Seize British

Domei

ZURICH, April 15.—One Wellington-type British bomber crashed in the neighborhood of Berne, Switzerland, and although five of the crew members succeeded in extricating themselves from the wreck, they were instantly arrested by the Swiss military authorities.

In this connection it is noted that the violation of the neutrality of Switzerland by British planes has recently become quite frequent.

Stuttgart Attacked

Domei

LISBON, April 15.—A British bomber formation raided Stuttgart, Southern Germany, for the first time, last night, and lost 23 bombers, the British Air Ministry announced today, according to London reports.

5 Oil Tankers for Turkey

Mainichi

ZURICH, April 15.—The British Government has decided to transfer five oil tankers to Turkey, according to a Reuters report from London.

Stopped by Direct Hit

A Soviet tank, somewhere on the Eastern Front, meets its end in a cloud of smoke and flames as a shot from a German anti-tank gun finds its mark.

REICH SMASHES SOVIET ATTACK

Germans Repulse Foe In Kuban Area--Hit Enemy in Leningrad

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, April 15.—In the area south of the Kuban River, strong Soviet infantry corps, under the protection of artillery fire, staged several fierce attacks on German positions yesterday, in an attempt to ford the river, but were repulsed every time by German forces, after suffering severe losses.

German forces in the Leningrad region attacked enemy military equipment with long-range guns and caused serious damages.

In the Izyum district, a fierce battle is being fought between the German and Soviet forces since yesterday, with German troops continuing fierce attacks on Soviet positions on the western shore of the Donetz River, it is reported from Moscow.

Offensive Pushed Back

Domei

BERLIN, April 15.—Soviet forces in the Kuban district opened offensive activity with several divisions of infantry and powerful tank units, but faced by a German counter-attack, they retreated after heavy losses, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced this noon.

Yokoyama Made Director Of Culture Hall in F.I.C.

Domei

HANOI, April 15.—With the return of Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, it has been decided that Minister Masayuki Yokoyama, adviser to the Embassy, will concurrently be appointed as the Director of the Japanese Cultural Hall in French Indo-China.

Preparations for the opening of the Japanese Culture Hall will be commenced as soon as Minister Yokoyama's appointment is formally announced. It is expected that by July, the details for the opening of the Hall and the appointment of the staff will be decided upon.

For the establishment of the Japanese Culture Hall, the French Indo-China Government is expected to cooperate, and arrangements for cooperation will be made with the Indo-China Government through the Japanese Embassy.

Gen. Gomez Returns to Brazil

Mainichi

CANTON, April 15.—General Eduardo Gomez, Chief-of-Staff of the Brazilian Army, who has been inspecting the North African front, returned to Pernambuco, Brazil, yesterday. During his sojourn in North Africa, he conferred with the Commanders-in-Chief of the British and American forces in North Africa regarding the dispatch of Brazilian troops to foreign countries, according to a Rio de Janerio broadcast.

HEAVY BATTLES RAGE IN TUNISIA

Axis Units Repulse Enemy Offensive-- Two Planes Downed

Domei

ROME, April 15.—Along the entire Tunisian front, fierce fighting is taking place. Particularly in the western sector, the enemy started an attack after preparatory artillery fire, but they were repulsed by Axis forces, the Italian High Command announced today.

In the air battle, German fighter planes brought down two Spitfires. Anti-Axis air forces raided Sardinia Island, but Italian air forces shot down four bombers while anti-aircraft units brought down one enemy plane.

Axis Holding Firm

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, April 14.—Indications show that the Axis forces concentrated in northeastern Tunisia, will hold to their position at any cost and will, in all probability, resume attacks with the beginning of next summer.

Since Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces and the troops under command of Lieutenant-General Juergen von Arnim joined in the northeastern part of Tunisia and established defense lines with the Mediterranean at their rear, must interest has been evinced by both the Axis and anti-Axis camps as to what sort of operation the Axis forces will carry out in the future.

In this connection, Anglo-American information is to the effect that there is no sign whatever to indicate that the Axis forces will evacuate North Africa to remove to Sicily Island or to the Italian mainland. One opinion says that inasmuch as the removal of Axis forces from Africa to Italy will be accompanied by serious danger so long as the channel between Tunisia and Sicily Island remains under the command of anti-Axis naval and air forces, Italo-German troops will hold to the fortresses in Bizerta and Tunis to the last and launch counter-attacks against the pressing enemy forces.

German quarters, however, remain silent as to the future operations of the Axis forces in Tunisia. Unlike the case of the seige of

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TWO WARSHIPS LOST BY BRITISH IN CONVOY RAID

Speed-Boats Clash Off Falmouth-- Tanker Also Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, April 15.—The Fuehrer's Headquarters announced as follows at noon today:

German high-speed boats sank two British destroyers, one tanker of 4,000 tons and several high-speed boats, patrol boats and merchantships on the night of April 13 off the port of Falmouth located at the southwestern extremity of the British mainland.

In this connection, German military authorities described the same naval engagement as follows:

German speed boat squadrons which discovered a strongly protected convoy of British merchantmen in waters adjoining the port of Falmouth at the Southwestern end of the British mainland launched decisive attacks on the enemy vessels in defiance of bad weather.

The First Squadron made two torpedo hits on one British destroyer which sank immediately, and then torpedoed a tanker of 4,000 tons which was set ablaze and sunk.

Small enemy patrol boats which had rushed to the rescue of the attacked vessels were instantaneously sent to the bottom.

Meanwhile, the Second Squadron attacked another destroyer which was being accompanied by high-speed and patrol boats and sank it with several torpedo hits. The same squadron also heavily damaged two more vessels and torpedoed and almost sank another 4,000-ton tanker, breaking through rigid protection. All the German speed boats returned to the base under intense enemy gunfire.

French Steamer Sunk

Domei

VICHY, April 15.—The French steamer Oasis, 1,310 tons, on the regular run from Southern France to Corsica Island, was sunk by a British submarine today. Five crew members were killed, but the rest were rescued by Italian ships.

SWISS PRESS PLAYS UP KNOX-MACARTHUR TIFF

Anti-Axis War Reports Belied by Actualities

The newspapers of Switzerland are giving prominence to the controversy between American Navy Secretary Knox and General MacArthur, commander of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific. The drift of their comments is:

"The Imperial Headquarters in Japan are reserved in reporting the results which have been achieved by the Japanese Forces in the Southern Pacific. A sharp contrast is presented by the anti-Axis command.

We have been told by the anti-Axis countries that they have been victorious in the Southern Pacific. That their claims were false is demonstrated by the admission by General MacArthur that the sea routes in the Southwestern Pacific have passed under Japanese control."

Egypt to Build Rail Line

Domei

ISTANBUL, April 15.—The Egyptian Government decided today to construct a railway line between Egypt and Sudan, and a section, about 300 kilometers long, from Aswan, Egypt to Halfa on the Sudan frontier will be first constructed, it is reported from Cairo.

Argentina Is Determined to Stay Neutral, Says Guinazu in Pan-American Day Speech

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 15.—Argentina is determined to protect her sovereignty no matter what happens, declared Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu of Argentina, in his address delivered today celebrating the Pan-American Day.

"Argentina faithfully observes Pan-Americanism, but at the same time, every nation of the American Continent has to maintain its own integrity and independence," declared Foreign Minister Guinazu in his speech. "Argentina is determined to protect her sovereignty in face of any occurrence. Argentina's love of peace, however, is not due to weak pacifism; we will make every sacrifice for peace. Argentina does not fear justice."

His address is believed quite significant as he has again revealed Argentina's wish to maintain neutrality despite the threatening attitude of the United States.

NANKING MAKES HUGE HEADWAY

Various Measures For Advance Made In Past 3 Years

In the three years that have elapsed since the return of the National Government to Nanking on March 30, 1940, phenomenal progress has been achieved in every phase of national activity, particularly in the sphere of economic reconstruction, and the new measures for currency reform, food control and increased production are contributing greatly to the successful realization of the national aspirations, according to the International Public Board, Nanking.

The same organ gives the following brief resume of the progress in economic reconstruction achieved in the period mentioned above:

Unification of Currency

The continued devaluation of the old legal tender, whilst tending to induce the rise of commodity prices and thereby increase the hardships of the people, also hindered the extension of the circulation of the new legal tender. Drastic steps were thus considered necessary to remedy the situation, and on May 27, 1942, the Ministry of Finance declared the new note issues of the Central Reserve Bank the sole legal tender of the country.

Old notes were recalled at officially fixed rates, and this was effected gradually throughout the provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang, and Anhwei, and the municipalities of Nanking and Shanghai, and later also in Hupeh and Kwangtung. The currency unification of the country was thus realized, and the circulation of the new legal tender has now been extended throughout the Peace Areas, a development which has proved of great significance in the economic rehabilitation of the country.

Control of Foodstuff

The food problem, which always occupies an important place in national economy, has only grown more acute with the existence of war conditions. Ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, therefore, the application of foodstuff control has become a necessity. The rationing system was adopted in May, 1942, and has since been enforced in such cities as Shanghai, Canton and Hankow. The system was later also introduced in the Capital. In other places, restriction of prices, or institution of public sales of rice have been put into effect. With China's active participation in the War, a Ministry of Food has been created, and more effective measures for food control will shortly be introduced universally throughout the country.

Financial Reform

Despite the financial stringency of the Government, efforts have been made to avoid the increase of taxation so as to spare the people further hardships. In order to ensure an increase in Governmental revenue, reforms have been carried out in the taxation systems, to suppress corrupt practices and to increase official receipts. A reorganization of the land taxes has been undertaken with gratifying results. New taxes have also been introduced on such luxuries as tobacco, and on such practices as hoarding, both to effect economy in consumption and to discourage speculation and hoarding. Generally speaking, every effort is being made to build up a sound financial administrative machinery both to eliminate corruption and to bolster revenue receipts.

Control of Commodities

A machinery for the control of commodities was established as early as the beginning of 1942 with the object of checking the rising trend of commodity prices. At the same time, measures were also adopted to strengthen commercial and industrial organizations and to enforce rationing systems for necessities. Regulations for the stabilization of commodity prices were also promulgated as for measures for the prohibition of unauthorized rises in commodity prices. In November last, the price control machinery was reorganized under the name of Central Commodity Price Policy Committee and entrusted with problems connected with commodity control. More recently, an All China Commercial Control Association has been established and leading commercial and industrial leaders of the country have thus come forward to more effective the national economic policies.

Agricultural Development

The problem of increasing agricultural production has been earnestly attended to in various provinces where agricultural improvement areas have been mapped out and experiments carried out therein in the employment of modern methods and the use of improved implements as well as seeds. The Government has also established a machinery to give guidance to the farming community in improved agricultural methods.

Industrial rehabilitation has received a further impetus with the gradual restoration of the majority of industrial plants in various parts of the country formerly under military custody. The reopening of these factories has been aided by the Government in the provision of facilities in regard to material supplies, and marked progress in industrial development is expected soon.

Wartime Economic System

With the Government's entry into the War of Greater East Asia, steps were immediately taken for the evolution of a wartime economic system in the country, the importance of economic warfare in these days of total war being fully appreciated. The National Economic Council has thus been thoroughly reorganized and now fulfils the role of the economic headquarters of the nation at war. A first plenary session of the members of the enlarged Council was successfully held recently, and leaders in every economic field gathered to contribute toward the completion of a wartime economic structure that will no doubt play its due part in securing the successful realization of the national aspirations.

Imperial Audience, Gifts, Granted Admirals Back From War Duties

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor, Thursday afternoon, graciously granted an audience to Vice-Admiral Gunichi Mikawa, Rear-Admiral Atsutaro Wazumi, Rear-Admiral Shinzo Onishi and Rear-Admiral Hisashi Mito who recently returned from the front.

Vice-Admiral Mikawa, who was first to be received by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor, attended by Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada and Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of the Navy General Staff, reported to the Throne on details of operations with which he was connected.

Later, Vice-Admiral Mikawa was granted an audience by Her Imperial Majesty the Empress.

Before retiring from the Imperial Palace, the Vice-Admiral and Rear-Admirals were granted Imperial wine in the South Waiting Room.

In acknowledgment of their services, His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grant a set of cups with the Imperial crest and a monetary gift to Vice-Admiral Mikawa and sets of cups with the Imperial crest to Rear-Admiral Wazumi and Rear-Admiral Mito.

Ba Maw, Eden Trips Contrasted by Hori

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the world community.

"In her ignominous retreat from Burma, Britain carried out the most sanguine scorched-earth policy, expecting that it would render Burma too helpless to participate in the war. But in her flight Britain forgot to take along, first, the goodwill of the Burmese people and, second, Dr. Ba Maw, the Burmese leader, who has risen to his fullest stature to unite and to lead his people toward independence and toward the joint prosecution of the war with Japan.

"The fact of the matter is the British had to leave behind Burmese goodwill because they had never had it. It was only natural that during the century of British rule in Burma the British should have won only the ill-will and hatred of the Burmese people, who like the people in the now free Malai and enslaved India, have long been oppressed under an iron tyranny, a fact which was openly and painfully admitted in the British Parliament at the outset of the war. And today, subject to frequent and indiscriminate bombings by the British from India, the Burmese people are even more resolved to fight for the complete security of their land.

Big Contrast Noted

"The enthusiastic and voluntary cooperation of the entire Burmese people with Japan is the natural consequence of British policy before the war and of Burmese understanding of and trust in Japan whose basic policy has long been to bring into being a free and prosperous Asia. It springs from their deep-seated desire for independence long suppressed by Britain and from Japan's recognition of that desire which is soon to find concrete fulfillment.

"While Eden in Washington took a step forward toward snuffing out the hopes of smaller and weaker nations for their sovereign existence, Japan and Dr. Ba Maw have enlivened those hopes. The larger outlines of history as they are now being shaped fall into these two categories and Japan today, in concert with her European allies, is fighting to restore hope to all nations and peoples, large or small, in the chance to live in security, independence and mutual prosperity and to bring this hope to complete realization."

Cartoonists Will Form New Patriotic Society

Following close on the heel of the establishment of the Japan Fine Arts Patriotic Society, leading cartoonists' societies throughout Japan has decided to form a Japan Cartoonists' Patriotic Society in the near future.

The arrangement committee will hold its meeting at the head office of the National Service Association from 2 p.m. today with such popular cartoonists and promoters as Rakuten Kitazawa and Ippei Okamoto attending.

The society will stage an exhibition show following the meeting. The profits through the sale of their works will be used for patriotic purposes such as contributions to the Navy Ministry for the construction of warships.

India's Plight Is Described

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dra Bose and I worked under him. When the Burma-Indian frontier fighting became imminent about March 10, I crossed the boundary and worked at the rear line. There I observed that the fighting spirit of our side, which was rather fervent at the time the recapture of Burma was urged in about December last year, had gradually slackened. Moreover, I found that among the Indian soldiers there were a considerable number of men who were seeking a chance of revolting though outwardly showing their obedience.

Was Awaiting Opportunity

I and two of my comrades had been watching for an opportunity to surrender. Taking advantage of a dark night, I entered a jungle three or four miles north of Rathedaung. Next morning I pulled out a white handkerchief from my pocket, and waving it in the air I surrendered. This occurred on March 1. I was very glad in coming over to the Japanese side. I am feeling in the same way even now. I have never felt lonely in the Japanese camp.

I am sure 80 per cent of the Indian soldiers are seeking a chance of surrendering. This is because these soldiers know very well how good treatment their comrades, made war prisoners in Malai and Singapore, are now receiving at the hands of the Japanese Army.

"Except officers, all the Indian soldiers are prohibited from listening to any foreign radio news. However, various reports are disseminated cleverly from mouth to mouth. There is no accord between the British and Indian units. Since the start of fighting, I knew the Japanese soldiers were very strong. On the other hand, the British soldiers are to us like false masters because they are weaker than our Indian soldiers.

Besides the Anglo-Indian soldiers on the Burma-Indian front line, I saw American infantry men at Chittagong. Also I heard that there were Chungking soldiers in the northeastern area of India. At the railway station of Sandahar in Bengal province were found South African negro soldiers who came back from the front line.

Life Very Hard

The livelihood of the Indian masses has become very hard suddenly since last year. As foodstuffs were taken up by the army, they have become scarce, and the price of rice has risen to 20 rupees per 80 pounds, which is five times the price prevailing before the war. Wheat is priced at 15 rupees for the same quantity. Before the war, rice used to come from Burma and wheat from Australia. Henceforth the food supply will become shorter. Sugar coming from Java and Sumatra is no longer obtainable. Salt and cooking oil have become scarce and are hardly obtainable. Gasoline from Burma and Iran is now so short-supplied that there is not a drop in the hands of civilians. There is no kerosene oil at all.

"Since the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia, the Indian masses have begun to understand Japan's object in prosecuting the war. Now they are feeling that the present time is the opportunity to secure their independence. The Indians have not the necessary solidarity at present. Any attempt of the Indians to get together is suppressed by the British authorities. Therefore, it would be rather hard for them to secure independence by their own power.

However, the anti-British spirit is pervading all over India as was shown by the tumults started by the Indians during the three months of July, August and September last year just before and after the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi. My only wish at present is to expose British deceptions and let all my fellow countrymen known that now is the best time to secure independence and that this independence can be obtained only with the help of Japan."

Reichstag to Meet Soon

Domei

ZURICH, April 15.—Fuehrer Adolf Hitler will convoke the Reichstag on April 20, his birthday, when he will speak on the present situation of the World War, it is reported, but the news is not confirmed.

U.S. NAVY IS HIT BY LACK OF OIL

War Vessels Using British Petroleum-- Also Other Supplies

Despite her once much vaunted braggartism about her unlimited supply of petroleum, the United States' petroleum resources have been fast dwindling as the war progressed, and now she is forced to rely upon outside help to cope with the serious shortage of petroleum deposits, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei on Wednesday.

A United Press report from Washington reported on the gravity of the situation in gist as follows:

"Before the war, America flaunted the volume of her petroleum export as the largest in the world, but in future, she will have to import a gigantic quantity of petroleum, according to prominent authorities in Washington.

"The volume of crude oil that was produced during 1942 was just sufficient to meet her demands. The present consumption of oil is reliant upon the store of oil which has been stocked during the past several years."

The fact that United States war vessels are now using British fuel was disclosed in the announcement made by the United States Navy Department on Wednesday, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei which relayed a telegram from Washington reporting the American bulletin as follows:

"In accordance with the conditions in the Lease-Lend Law, the petroleum stored by British petroleum companies at various parts of the world will be used by American warships.

"In addition to the oil products, foodstuffs and other necessities are being supplied to the United States navy by Australia, New Zealand, and other anti-Axis nations."

Governors End Tokyo Session; Progress Seen

(Continued from Page 1)

living and showing sympathy to the people's position. Such would be the way to win the ready cooperation of the people, Mr. Yuzawa assented.

All those instructions by the Prime Minister and the Home Minister may well be said to have indicated clearly the Government's guiding policy as to the fundamental attitude to be assumed by Government officials toward the people.

Great, tangible results are also seen to have been reaped in the direction of carrying out the movement of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, Vice-President, and Fumio Goto, Secretary-General, respectively of the Association, from the viewpoint of actively developing a national movement, made clear-cut statements as to the mission and character of the Association and also of the Manhood Corps. They thus clarified the formula for activity of the Throne aid campaign.

With regard to the operation of a gubernatorial conference also a forward improvement progress has been achieved. In the past, mere formal speeches or instructions were given by Government leaders. However, in the late gubernatorial conference, informal talks and free discussions were exchanged between Government leaders and Prefectural Governors.

Heavy Battles Rage in Tunisia

(Continued from Page 1)

Stalingrad when the Reich authorities openly revealed Germany's intention to resist heroically to the last man, German circles have not disclosed a fraction of the Reich strategy to be employed in Tunisia.

Axis to Hold Stand

It is apparent, however, that Germany is desirous of defending Tunisia to the last by utilizing the advantageous terrain of the Bizerta and Tunis sectors. Inasmuch as the Axis forces' evacuation from Tunisia will give the enemy control over the coasts of North Africa and the sea routes in the Mediterranean, the Axis forces will stick to their positions in Northeastern Tunisia thereby to frustrate the enemy plan to form a second front in the Mediterranean area.

The exact military strength of the Axis and anti-Axis forces in Tunisia is not known. However, the total strength of the anti-Axis forces are roughly estimated at 300,000 and, moreover, their naval and air forces are superior. Under such circumstances, it is expected that the Axis forces will have to struggle against heavy odds in their resistance against the superior anti-Axis forces.

However, the anti-Axis side, is of course, without advantages. It is generally acknowledged that the Italo-German forces are favored with the following three advantages:

1. The sectors where the Axis forces are holding out are mountainous areas where the operation of tanks on which the enemy places much expectation is definitely difficult.

2. Axis commissary lines have been shortened.

3. The heat of the African desert which increases from spring to summer will exercise a deteriorating effect on the fresh American reinforcements.

In this connection it may be noted that in the past, the Axis forces have never failed in Africa during the spring and summer seasons.

Lack of Labor is Big Headache For Two Orphans of War Storm

Internal Confusion Grips Australia-- To Mobilize Women

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

CANTON, April 14.—Although aligned in the anti-Axis camp, Australia in reality is unable to carry on war against Japan unless assistance is forthcoming from America. However, due to the repeated victories of the Imperial Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, military aid from the United States has not come anywhere near to Australia's expectations. As a result, it is now confronted with innumerable difficulties.

Of the many troubles facing the Commonwealth there might be mentioned shortage of manpower, confusion in the political world, poor condition of transportation facilities, shortage of special material and others.

Labor shortage may be said to be one of the greatest difficulties confronting the country. According to the announcement of the Australia Wartime Statistics Bureau, there are at present 750,000 men in military service and 3,400,000 laborers in the factories. At the commencement of the war the number of factory workers totaled 540,000, which has increased to 712,000 in the war supply production factories alone. The number of these factories has increased from a mere four at the outbreak of the war to 219 at present.

In the plane factories alone, some 250,000 people are being employed. As the sudden growth of war supply industries has been brought about under very abnormal conditions, the commandeering of manpower has completely destroyed peacetime industries and necessitated the mobilization of women. Also, the shortage of manpower led to the lengthening of the working hours and according to the announcement of government authorities, the 50-hour week will be increased to 60.

In the cities, policewomen are replacing men and the government is planning to mobilize unmarried women from the ages of 16 to 48 years, of whom some 18,000 are still said to be idle. On the other hand due to the absorption of women into the factories and fields, there has been a marked increase in sickness and accidents among children, who are left alone without proper care by their working mothers. In Adelaide the epidemic of children's diseases has thrown the city into considerable confusion.

Although Australia is making frantic efforts for the construction of a highway in Northern Australia, and other defensive undertakings, all these projects are not progressing according to schedule on account of lack of manpower. Also the massing of Australia's technical experts in the northern section has resulted in absolute stoppage of construction work elsewhere.

Chungking Desperate As Military Forces Depleted by Losses

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

CANTON, April 14.—Chungking which used to boast of its allegedly inexhaustible manpower is now seriously suffering from labor shortage and is also worried over its rapidly diminishing military strength.

The present population under Chungking rule is estimated at 150,000,000 or one third of the total population of China. This population, however, is not concentrated as in the pacified zones, but is sporadically dispersed over a very wide area in the Chinese hinterland. Accordingly, the commandeering or mobilization of the populace is practically an impossibility and the manpower available for Chungking is becoming ever shorter, contrary to Chiang's expectations.

In a frantic, but after all, futile attempt to cope with the increasing shortage of manpower, the Chungking regime recently promulgated various decrees providing for the mobilization of manpower for military and labor services.

Apparently, the Chiang regime is worried most seriously over the question of its military strength. At present, the Chungking forces are alleged to comprise 3,000,000 men and the Chiang regime is propagandizing that it is prepared to mobilize from 3,000,000 to 15,000,000 more men. Inasmuch as appalling numbers of Chungking soldiers have been killed, wounded, and captured or have surrendered during the recent Japanese offensive operations launched in North, Central and South China, it is quite doubtful if Chungking still retains its strength of 3,000,000 men. Moreover, with the cause of Chungking's resistance having become meaningless since Nanking's entry into the War of Greater East Asia, increasing numbers of people under Chungking jurisdiction have been and are removing to the pacified zones.

Worried over the situation, Chiang Kai-shek, on March 15, promulgated a new conscription law providing forced military service for all men between the ages of 18 and 45. The law also provides that youths between the ages of 18 and 25 who are not in actual military service should undergo military training for guerilla warfare and women of the same age should serve in auxiliary military duties. This is the first legal mobilization to be enforced in Chungking-governed areas and, as such, clearly indicates the desperate efforts which are being exerted by Chungking authorities to readjust their forces.

No less serious than the question of military strength is the shortage of labor. To cope with this problem, Chungking enforced the National Mobilization Law in March last year aiming at securing manpower as well as to expand its production of arms and war material.

In February this year, the authorities enforced a labor law providing for a forced labor of 250 hours a year for every person irrespective of sex. This law also sets that those who are unable to engage in national labor service should offer money corresponding to the labor of 250 hours.

On the other hand, jobless people between the ages of 18 and 45 are being forcefully dispatched to the Northwestern zone to engage in the work of exploitation as colonists.

These facts attest to the serious plight Chungking is now in and are considered as influential factors in the virtual collapse of the Chiang regime.

Prince Shotoku's Work Translated Into Italian

A tentative translation of Prince Shotoku's "Seventeen Articles of Constitution" into the Italian language, which was undertaken in March 1940, has finally seen completion and will be published in a volume of some 500 pages with commentary by the end of next year.

The Japan-Italian Society in Kyoto, of which Tooru Haneda of the Kyoto Imperial University is President, with a view to introducing the true aspects to Japan to Italy, undertook the task with the compilation committee consisting of Professor Sakaye Ikeda of Kyoto Imperial University, Lecturer Masatoshi Kuroda of the same university and other well-known scholars, under the supervision of Dr. Izuru Shimura, Professor Emeritus of the Kyoto Imperial University.

As there are more than thirty editions of the "Nippon Shoki" wherein the constitution is printed, the Imperial Household text has been made the basis of the translation, after due consideration by the members of the compilation committee.

The book will be presented upon completion to the Italian Royal Household, Premier Mussolini and to the scholastic and cultural organizations in Italy.

Manchoukuo Celebrates National Army Law Day

Domei

HSINKING, April 15.—The third anniversary of the enforcement of the National Army Law was celebrated throughout Manchoukuo today with appropriate meetings, parades and festivities.

Hsinking observed the day with ceremonies sponsored by the Concordia Society, the Municipal Office and other bodies. Marking the day, the Imperial Guards Corps and other units of the National Army paraded the streets, visiting the Kwantung Army Headquarters, the Hsinking Shrine, the War Memorial, the Imperial Palace and other places.

The Imperial Guards Corps, before marching through the streets of Hsinking, lined up in front of the War Department shortly after noon and heard an address by War Minister General Hsing Shih-lien.

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Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

in the study of the atomic nucleus. But since modern war is a science war, it is of vital importance that physicists should spread out into all fields of research, especially those which are at the foundation of war industry. Fortunately, the tendency recently is to work in wider and wider fields. It is to be especially noted in this connection that a new tendency has developed in the study of the properties of matter.

The properties of matter used to be regarded as a classical problem and one that was of little attraction to the physicist. Recently, however, this problem has come to be reconsidered from the standpoint of the new atomic physics and has already yielded various fruitful ideas at the hands of the younger generation of scientists.

These ideas, moreover, have been linked up with the problem of the structure of matter, a field of chemical research in which spectacular advance has been made of late. This, in turn, is contributing much to the fundamental study of materials, which is the most urgent problem of wartime industry. Although the study of materials is indispensable for all forms of engineering, it has been neglected in electrical engineering, mechanical engineering and shipbuilding and its importance has been keenly felt only with the setting in of the emergency times.

Science without materials is meaningless. It is gratifying to note, therefore, that with the study of materials as a bond physics and chemistry are drawing closer together and the classical and the modern problems are being considered in interrelations from a new angle, and that, moreover, much contribution is being made toward the solution of practical engineering problems.

Defense of Mediterranean

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The Mediterranean is the bridge that links Europe with Asia and Africa. The struggles among the various nations on the Mediterranean for the last thousands of years have been nothing but efforts to bring the three continents together politically or economically. It was Britain which plotted to make the Mediterranean a chasm separating Europe from all the other continents in defiance of the spontaneous desires of various nations.

Ever since 1692, Britain have striven to consolidate its strategic position in that sea, its ultimate aim being, according to Travallian's "History of England," to exert the pressure of the British fleet on the various states unable to decide their course at the moment of diplomatic crisis. It was the design of Britain to isolate Europe so as to establish its rule over it. It is a well-known fact that this imperialistic policy of Britain was the cause of the present European War.

Italy, France, Turkey, Spain and all other European nations have interests in the Mediterranean so that without the freedom of this sea there can be no military or economic stability of Europe. It is for this reason that we have kept such careful watch over developments in West Asia and Africa. Should the Axis forces which thrust into Egypt from Libya take Cairo and the Germans advancing southward enter West Asia, the Mediterranean would become an inland sea of Europe and the wars in the West and East would be united through the Gulf of Persia and the Indian Ocean.

In view of the importance of the Mediterranean, the Axis must concentrate all its energies on the strategic domination of this sea. So long as this is done, developments on the African front give little concern. Once supreme on the Mediterranean, the Axis can at any time take to the offensive on Africa and West Asia. Now Italy occupies an advantageous position on the Mediterranean. The Appenine Peninsula jutting out to the Mediterranean, Sicily and Bizerta in Tunis form an iron defense of this sea. With Malta in a state of coma it would be impossible for the Anglo-American forces to break through this defense.

With the bulk of the United States' armed strength glued to the Pacific and the British armed strength concentrated on the Mediterranean, a Mediterranean victory by the Axis would mean a decisive blow to the fighting strength of the British. In this sense we hope that all success attends the Axis efforts on the Mediterranean.

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Nippon Times
Published by
The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
Central P.O. Box 144, 262, 330.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 263, 463, 3067, 3468, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 84848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg. Tel. Kita 1770
YOKOHAMA, 157 Yamashita-cho, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

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Smite Until Our Foes Bend On Their Knees

Nippon Times

Smash All Obstacles and Come Out Victorious

No. 15,823 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

BRITISH DEFEAT IN BURMA AREA BLOW TO CHIANG

Chungking Losing Confidence In Real Fighting Power of Anti-Axis Army

LONDON GREATLY SHOCKED

Journal Urges Recapture of Burma Road But Admits Chance Very Slim

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

CANTON, April 14.—Bitter disappointment has enwrapped Chungking as a result of the miserable defeat of the British on the Indo-Burmese border. The people of Chungking have begun to doubt the real power of the British-Indian forces and it is clear that they now feel that they cannot depend on the British, the Chungking radio declared on Tuesday.

Actually, Chungking does not place much expectation on the reopening of the Burma Route. Although at present the transportation via the air of materials from India to Chungking is necessary, it is almost impossible to supply the whole of the Chungking forces with this method.

Even if the Burma Route were reopened and a truck arrived every two minutes at Chungking, the amount the trucks would be able to transport in a whole day would only be equal to the loads of two or three small freighters.

What Chungking expects from the reopening of the Burma Route is its psychological effect. As long as America works to develop an overland route from India and as long as the Anglo-American forces do not move actively to retake Burma, Chungking's trust in its allies will decrease daily.

Blow to British

A severe psychological blow was dealt to the British populace by the mass-retreat of the British expeditionary forces in India before the crack units of the Imperial Forces at the Indo-Burmese front, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei on Wednesday.

An editorial of the Daily Express which handled the British defeat in Burma, was reported by a dispatch from London in gist as follows:

"The Imperial Forces repulsed the British advance on Burma with furious counter-offensives. We are hoping that the Burma Road will be re-opened by our winter campaign. However, with the monsoon season closing upon us, our hopes are now at a complete loss.

"In order to defeat the Japanese Forces, it is important that the Burma Road be re-opened so that supplies may be sent to Chungking.

"To combat our invincible foes, the Japanese and German Forces, our offensive powers must be immediately and greatly strengthened.

"President Franklin Roosevelt declared that it would require a long time to materialize a raid on the Japanese mainland over a 'stepping stone' route of island fortifications in the Pacific. Likewise, it would be a tedious task for us to attempt an advance on Japan by pushing from one jungle after another. This strategy is not a difficulty; it is an impossibility.

"We should resort to a prompt policy of crushing the fighting power of Japan by utilizing our industrial power."

CREATES UTILITIES BUREAU

Public Works, Communications Organs in P.I. Dissolved

Domei

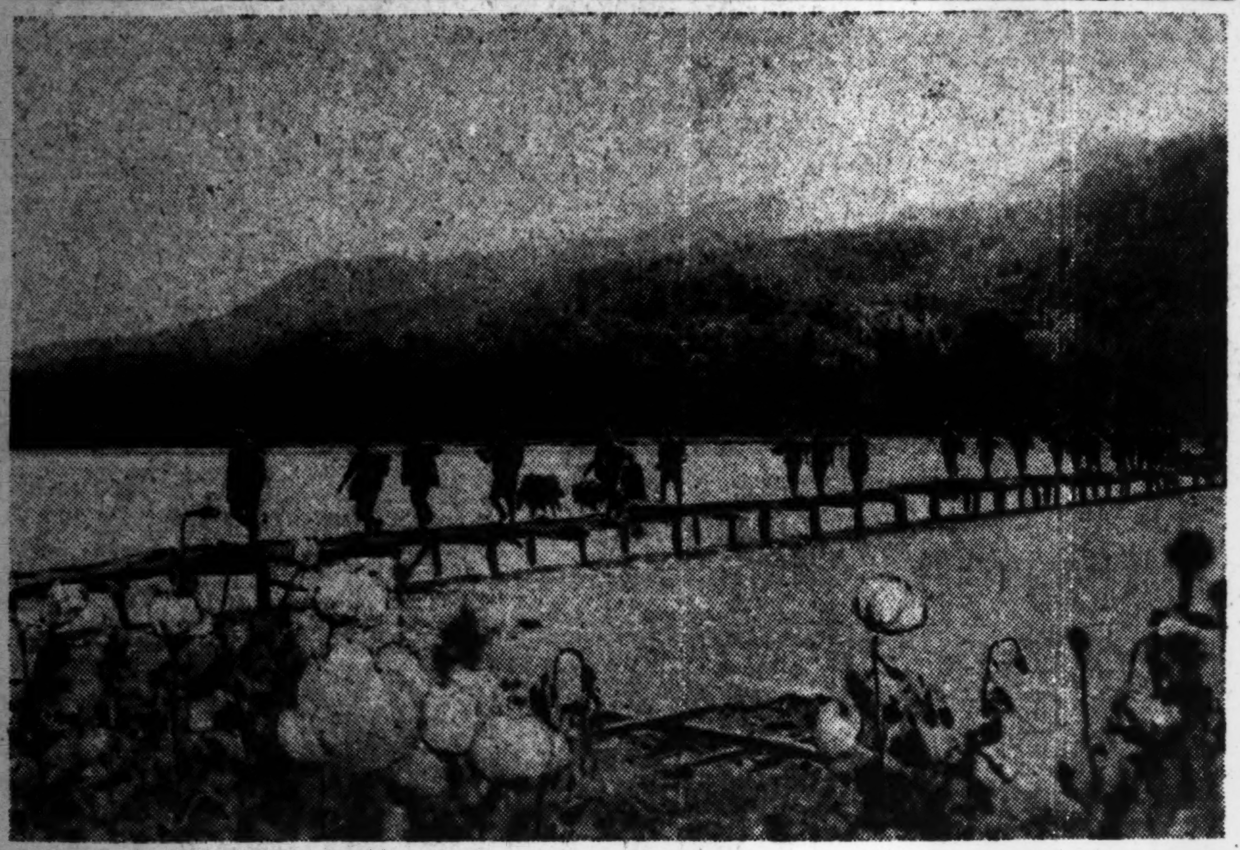
MANILA, April 15.—In order to unify its governmental organization, the Philippine Executive Commission today opened the Bureau of Public Utilities to take the place of the Bureau of Public Works and the Bureau of Communications, which are in the Department of Public Works and Communications.

The new Bureau will take over the duties of the former two bureaus.

Short of Potatoes

LISBON.—That England's stock of potatoes has already been exhausted was revealed by the Daily Sketch which quoted the Food Ministry as announcing the possible suspension of the distribution of potatoes before the new crop could be harvested, states a London message.

On to Further Victories



Geographical barriers form no obstacle to the unstoppable advance of the Japanese Forces. After crossing a semi-desert wilderness in Yunnan, the unit shown above is crossing the Tawei River, on to further victories.
(Passed by the War Ministry)

Aussies Face Tragic End; New Course Is Vital Need

Political Dissension Splits Commonwealth; Dissatisfaction Over Wartime Policies Noted; Presence of Americans Seen Menace

By a Diplomatic Commentator

The repeated poundings of Australian bases by Japanese bombers have made their impression on the Commonwealth's internal politics with telling effect. This is evident in the fact that the rift within the Laborite John Curtin's Cabinet is further widening in view of dissension over vital policies of the wartime Canberra Government.

Recent reports reveal that Robert Gordon Menzies, former Australian Prime Minister, and William M. Hughes, leader of the United Australia Party, are at odds over the question of policy. Under the unofficial leadership of ex-Prime Minister Menzies, the National Service group has broken away from the United Australia Party, causing a serious rift within the ranks of the major Opposition Party with its consequent repercussions on the Curtin Coalition Cabinet.

It is stated that the latest political flareup within Australia commands foremost attention even while the Japanese threat looms large on the Commonwealth horizon, which does not speak too well for the integrity of the Australians faced with the most serious crisis of their recent history.

The Australians have always been noted for their political flareups but the latest crisis threatens to assume serious proportions, particularly in view of the grave menace to Australia with impending action just off-shore.

It is recalled that in the recent Labor Party dispute, Prime Minister John Curtin faced the opposition of the majority in the Senate who blocked his attempt to railroad the National Security legislation together with increased taxes in the higher brackets.

That such serious political controversies should arise when the very existence of Australia is threatened proves, beyond all doubt, that the increased Japanese activity in surrounding waters is having repercussions on the morale of the populace.

In addition, the presence of General MacArthur and his anti-Axis forces within the boundaries of the Commonwealth bodes little good for the welfare of the Australian people. It is necessary to point out that at this juncture in its brief history, Australia must seriously reorient its policies.

The Australian public have long been dependent upon the influence of London. Now that the swift Japanese advance has cut her off from Whitehall, Australia's amateur statesmen are finding difficulty in keeping their politics clear of conflicting external influence.

There is a small faction who still cling to the feeble, futile hope that Britain may be able to resume contacts with the Commonwealth; others who hopefully look across the broad expanse of the Southern Pacific toward the United States while another group, and by no means slight, who have always advocated that Australia should formulate a strong, positive policy in the Pacific, independent of either London and Washington. This faction, no doubt, has gained further impetus with Japan's phenomenal successes in the Greater East Asia War and the lack of adequate aid from either Britain or the United States.

Even before the outbreak of the Pacific War, there was a considerable bloc of opinion in Australia which advocated friendly relations with Japan despite Britain's hostile attitude.

It was then said that "peace in the Pacific concerns us more than the fate of Britain's war in Europe." Since these words were uttered by competent Australian observers, the fortunes of war have further receded from British shores and, at present writing, it is no wonder that the Australians are vitally concerned with the salvaging of their national integrity.

There is no doubt that if Australia continues on its present misguided policies, eventually it will lead to chaos and catastrophe for the Australian Commonwealth. There is time for serious reconsideration of the vital issues now at stake in the crucial Pacific War. And if Australian leaders have the best interests of their people at heart, there is no question as to the trend which Australian policies must take in the future—cooperation with the new order in East Asia. Otherwise, it will spell the tragic end for a people, all but isolated by their erstwhile Anglo-American friends who find themselves pledged to a losing war in other theaters.

PORT MORESBY DUEL BIGGEST IN HISTORY

General Blamey Admits U.S.-Australian Need of More Planes To Fight Japanese

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

CANTON, February 14.—The major air raid on Port Moresby carried out by the Imperial Navy Air Force on April 12 caused appalling damage to the enemy and caused a severe moral shock to entire Australia, as indicated in the communique of the Imperial Headquarters.

According to an Australian broadcast on April 13 the greatest air battle, since the commencement of hostilities in the South Pacific area, took place north of Port Moresby on April 12. A large mixed formation of Japanese bombers and fighters attacked Port Moresby, and the American-Australian Air Force sent up a unit of Spitfires and Lightnings to give battle, there ensuing a terrific engagement.

Most Furious Air Battle

This was the first time that Lightnings took part in a South Pacific battle. They came into contact with the Japanese 60 miles north of Port Moresby. It appears that, says the same broadcast, the Japanese, too, sent out their best pilots and bombers, for the battle was the most furious ever seen over the Pacific. General Sir Thomas Albert Blamey, commander of the American-Australian land forces in New Guinea, said in a statement:

"We must expect successive intense battles in the next few weeks and we must under no circumstances underestimate the strength of the Japanese Air Force. We need much more aircraft than we at present possess, for we can never hope to fight the Japanese Air Force with our present strength."

Milne Raid Extensive

Australian Minister of Supply and Marine Affairs John Beasley disclosed the extent of the losses suffered in the mass-raid made by the Imperial Air Forces on the positions of the anti-Axis forces at Milne Bay during broad daylight on Wednesday, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei quoting a report from Melbourne.

Minister Beasley declared in gist as follows:

"The Imperial Air Forces bombed Milne Bay in New Guinea and bombed the positions of the anti-Axis forces there. Large number of persons were killed, and material losses have also reached high figures since numerous places were set ablaze."

Although the Anti-Axis Headquarters in the Southwestern Pacific is evading announcement of the extent of the casualties, newspaper reports from Australia reveal that the raid on Milne Bay equals in intensity like the devastating raids made by the Japanese Air Units on Oro Bay and Port Moresby last Sunday and Monday respectively.

Tajiri in Tokyo

Akiyoshi Tajiri, Japanese Minister to Shanghai, arrived in Tokyo on Thursday.

NAVY AIR UNITS KEEP BOMBING FOE'S SHIPPING

Enemy Begins to Show Apprehension Over South Pacific Developments

TRANSPORTS ARE HIT HARD

Hostile Troops on Front Lines Will Suffer Acute Shortage In Supplies

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

Overcoming the desperate resistance of enemy fighter squadrons and with huge formations hitherto unseen, the Imperial Navy Air Force, whose strength in the South Pacific front has been reinforced, is repeatedly carrying out concentrated attacks upon enemy transport groups. Because of these movements on the offensive the enemy has already begun to show apprehension.

On the day following the Battle off Florida Island the American Secretary of War Colonel Henry L. Stimson admitted Japanese superiority by declaring, "The Japanese Air Force has been strengthened tremendously and its attacks against anti-Axis positions have become very active."

And on the day following the devastating April 11 air raid on Oro Bay General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, also showed fear of our furious assaults by announcing, "The Japanese air power has increased remarkably. Judging from the recent attacks of the Japanese Forces, their attacks hereafter may reach a considerable scale."

Strategy Effective

The strategy to raid the enemy transport groups with huge squadrons and to concentrate huge loads of bombs upon these has shown its effectiveness and within the last half month more than 100,000 tons of enemy shipping, counting only those which have been announced, have been sunk or blasted in the South Pacific area. Beginning with the bombing of Oro Bay on March 28, and through the Battle off Florida Island on April 8, the second raid on Oro Bay on April 11, and the April 12 raid on Port Moresby, five large-type (8,000-ton class) vessels, 10 medium type (5,000-ton class) vessels, and four small type (3,000-ton class) vessels, were sunk or blasted. Thus in the four battles a total of 19 vessels, more than 100,000 tons, were sunk or blasted.

Most of the enemy ships hit were carrying capacity loads of munitions and fuel and were engaged in transporting supplies to the enemy's first line troop The result of this will be, first, tha e enemy troops in the front lines on the isolated islands in the Solomons or in New Guinea will definitely have their power of resistance lowered, because they have lost the materials which were to supply them and increase their fighting power. Second, it means that at this time when the activity of Axis submarines has become furious and the problem of bottoms is about to become a fatal matter to the enemy, this added loss of ships on the Pacific front is something which hurts the enemy deeply. And what is more important than the above two points is that since they have been subjected to our air attacks the enemy's supply lanes will constantly be under a threat and the transportation of supplies hereafter will become extremely difficult and at times totally impossible.

It goes without saying that the enemy's bases on Guadalcanal, Tulagi, and Russell in the Solomons depend on supplies coming over water. In New Guinea too, because of the characteristic swampy jungle terrain land transportation is difficult and supplies to the enemy's foremost front in the Buna area, for example, are being sent wholly over water. Oro Bay is their supply port. The situation, in which they are able to maintain their fighting power only by ships, is similar to that in the Solomons.

'Orphans of the Pacific'

It follows that once the sending of supplies to these bases becomes difficult or impossible the enemy soldiers at the front line bases will become complete 'Orphans of the Pacific' and will lose completely their fighting power. The transportation of supplies via the air, in

(Continued on Page 2)

KNOX, MACARTHUR SPLIT IN OPINIONS ON MENACE SAID FACING AUSTRALIA

Their Ideas Differ

United States Navy Secretary Frank Knox (right) and General Douglas MacArthur, former Commander-in-Chief of the Filipino-American forces in the Philippines and presently Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific, who are reported at loggerheads in the way they regard the situation in the Southwestern Pacific.

General Warns Against Strengthening of Nippon Air Force

SECRETARY FLAYED

Foreign Minister Evatt, Other Australians, Making Urgent Plea for Aid

Since the last few days the world has been witnessing the spectacle of United States Navy Secretary Frank Knox and General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific, being in violent opposition as to the situation confronting Australia, according to press dispatches received by Domei from Buenos Aires.

Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australian Foreign Minister, who recently arrived in Washington, General Sir Thomas Blamey, Commander-in-Chief of the Australian land forces, and Premier John Curtin of Australia sounded a grave warning of the threat facing Australia from Japanese Forces in the South Pacific. But Navy Secretary Knox saw otherwise, making a statement that the situation was not so grave as pointed out by the Australians. Then came the statement by General MacArthur supporting the Australian leaders, warning against the increased strength of the Japanese Air Forces in the South Pacific.

Foreign Minister Evatt has already seen President Roosevelt and Harry Hopkins, Lease-Lend administrator, and stressed that counter-offensive operations against Japan should be engaged as quickly as possible in the Southwestern Pacific. He directed their special attention to the existence of a necessity for steps to be taken at once to increase the strength of the air force maintained by the anti-Axis countries in this region of the Pacific.

Blamey Sounds Warning

General Blamey and Premier Curtin both supported Foreign Minister Evatt's appeals in Washington by speaking much of the threat to Australia involved in the offensive maintained by the Japanese Forces in the South Pacific.

General Blamey was expressing the sentiment of the anti-Axis headquarters in the Southwestern Pacific when he told the press that the Japanese Forces had succeeded in gaining the mastery of the air over the Southwestern Pacific after the recent rails by Japanese Air Units on Oro Bay and Port Moresby.

On April 13, as soon as he learned about General Blamey's remarks American Navy Secretary Knox told correspondents that he felt sure that things were not going astray with the American fleet which was doing the reconnoitering in the South Pacific area properly. His tone indicated that he thought that he did not see any need of doing as he was told by the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific.

MacArthur Ired

When the Navy Secretary's remarks were reported to Australia, General MacArthur, felt his feelings had been hurt. He exploded, "A fleet is not everything in a modern war. One has to have the command of the air if one is to win in modern war."

He spoke as though he considered that the American Navy Secretary had no right to talk about a modern war.

Murlin Spencer an A. P. correspondent, in a message from the front on April 14, had the following to say about the passage between the American Government and the Anti-Axis headquarters in the Southwestern Pacific:

"After the Blamey statement came the American Navy Secretary's remarks. As soon as the American official's statement made its way into the Australian newspapers, General MacArthur issued a statement, rebutting the Navy Secretary.

"General Blamey took the stand that what menaced Australia was not the concentration of the strength of the enemy fleet in particular localities but the concentration of the enemy's air force around bases on the land.

"General MacArthur thinks exact-

(Continued on Page 2)

Spirit of 1st Lieutenant Sakuma Inspires Today's Undersea Fleet

Nation Pays Tribute to Gallantry of Pioneer Officer Known as 'Father of Modern Submarine Force'; Memorial Services Held for Hero

Thirty-three years ago, on April 15, 1910, Submarine No. 6, tiny, crude forerunner of the swift, efficient Japanese undersea craft of today, submerged in the deep blue waters off Yamaguchi Prefecture and never rose again. With the craft went the lives of First Lieutenant Tsutomu Sakuma and 14 others, but the heroic gallantry, the grim devotion to duty of the First Lieutenant and the men of his crew even in the black moments of sure death have lived on to inspire the officers and men of the Imperial Navy to this day.

On Thursday, the nation paused for a moment in the hurried activity of wartime life to pay tribute to the First Lieutenant and his men.

Memorial Rites Held

In honor of the "father of the Japanese submarine fleet," an impressive memorial service was held at 10:30 a.m. Thursday in front of a newly-erected tombstone in Yamura, the First Lieutenant Sakuma's native village in Fukui Prefecture.

The service was jointly sponsored by the Society for the Perpetuation of the Memory of First Lieutenant Sakuma, the branch office of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Prefectural Education Society and the Marine Youths Corps of Fukui and Tsuruga.

Among those who attended the rites were the late hero's classmate, Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, his brother Hisa Sakuma as well as many other government officials and civilian notables. On the same day, Admiral Takahashi visited his alma mater, the Yamura National School, to speak to the pupils of the gallantry of First Lieutenant Sakuma.

Another memorial service was held on Thursday at the Submarine No. 6 Shrine attached to the Kure Submarine School. This service was attended by Vice-Admiral Koremochi Takahashi, Commander-in-Chief of the Kure Naval Station, as well as all the staff members and students of the same school.

Gallantry Is Recalled

On that fateful day 33 years ago, the gasoline-powered Submarine No. 6, commanded by First Lieutenant Sakuma, left its mother ship, the Rekizan Maru, off Shinminato, Yamaguchi Prefecture. As it pushed out in the bright spring sunshine, the men on the mother ship watched the frail craft slowly sink into the water. Finally it disappeared under the water, never to rise again.

It was an untimely death for a brilliant officer, but his death and that of his men have left an indelible impression in the history of Japanese naval annals. The spirit shown at that time, the matchless courage and stoic nerve, is the same spirit which motivates the men and officers of Japan's modern submarine flotillas, the same impressive spirit which made possible the attacks on Sydney Harbor and Diego Suarez by the Special Attack Flotillas.

Confronted with death, First Lieutenant Sakuma took careful notes, made suggestions for the improvement of the undersea craft and stated: "We are happy to die for the cause of the nation. Our only

(Continued on Page 2)

JAPANESE NATIONALS SAFE IN SANTIAGO EARTHQUAKE

Foreign Office Receives Report From Yamagata Through Swedish Government

Regarding the severe earthquake which occurred on April 6 over an extensive area of 1,200 kilometers south to north around Santiago, Chile, resulting in heavy damages, the Foreign Office on Thursday issued a verbal statement at 4:30 p.m. to the following effect:

"Worrying about the safety of Japanese nationals in Chile following the unusually severe natural calamity, the Foreign Office sent a cable of inquiry to Minister Kiyoshi Yamagata through the Swedish Government. To this, Minister Yamagata has sent a telegram of thanks, also through the Swedish Government, stating that fortunately not a single Japanese was injured in the recent earthquake. All the staff members of the Japanese Legation as well as other Japanese nationals, 700 in all, are safe and sound."

MUSICAL PROGRAM SLATED TO COMMEMORATE TREATY

3rd Anniversary of Japan-Thai Amity Pact on June 12 To Be Observed

A colorful musical program to commemorate the third anniversary of the Treaty of Amity between Japan and Thailand will be held here on June 12 under the auspices of the Tokyo Women's Federation with the backing of the Thai Embassy in Tokyo and the Japan-Thai Society.

The event will be featured by the participation of the Greater East Asia Symphony Orchestra which is scheduled to play several numbers including a Thai symphonic piece and a Thai march.

The concert program will also feature songs by Madame Tamaki Miura, world famed soprano, who will sing a group of popular Japanese songs including "Yoimachigusa" and "Yashi no Mi," it was learned.

Winding up the program, a musical drama entitled "Yamada Nagamasa," based on the adventures of the Japanese pioneer who visited Thailand more than 300 years ago, will be performed.

BRITAIN OWES DEBT TO INDIA, SAYS M.P.

Now a Creditor Country, Sir Stanley Reed Avers Baring Exploitative Policy

Domei

LISBON, April 14.—The statement made today in the House of Commons by Sir Stanley Reed, former editor of the Bombay English daily Times of India, that "India has now passed from being a debtor country to being a creditor country" is being viewed with keen interest by informed circles here as throwing much light upon the extent of the British exploitation in India since the outbreak of the war.

According to the London dispatch, Sir Stanley reported that India, which had a debt of 376,000,000 pound sterling before the war, now has credit balances amounting to over 302,000,000 pound sterling.

"India," said the House member, "will emerge from this war—from the point of view of unproductive debt—the strongest country in the world."

The informed circles take this last statement not so much as a flattery to India but as a powerful illustration of the exploitative capacity of the British Empire administrators.

Although the same circles admit that a great part of the debt cancellation is made up of repatriated British funds, they emphasize that the remainder comes from the war materials and others supplied by India to Britain.

These circles estimate that Britain has exploited over 400,000,000 pound sterling supplies from India in the four years since the outbreak of the war in 1939. This includes the huge amount of food taken from the starving Indian masses.

That this is of course far less than the 700,000,000 pound total Indian contribution to Britain since the war was admitted by Sir Stanley in his announcement, they said.

These circles emphasize, furthermore, that the above figures do not include the supplies which India has contributed and is now contributing voluntarily as well as compulsorily to the British and American expeditionary forces within its borders.

Knox and MacArthur Show Disagreement

(Continued from Page 1)

ly the same as General Blamey.

"According to General MacArthur the Japanese Forces are in complete control of the sea routes in the Southern Pacific and round Australia. The Japanese, he says, are now struggling to gain mastery of the air over the Southwestern Pacific.

"In General MacArthur's opinion, instead of the fleet the air force will be a decisive factor in the war in the Southwestern Pacific. His conviction is that the war in the Southwestern Pacific will be won by the side which puts the air force in harmony with the land force."

In Washington opinion is divided as to the extent to which the anti-Axis air force in the Southwestern Pacific has to be supplemented as far as such an increase is compatible with the decisions reached at the Casablanca meeting.

In this connection a Melbourne dispatch gives the drift of the statement issued by Premier Curtin of Australia on April 14 as follows:

"Japanese Air Units are attacking violently in the Southwestern Pacific. The Japanese need the islands round Australia. Their possession of these islands is a vital condition for successful gigantic operations in the Pacific. These islands are as important to the anti-Axis forces as they are to the Japanese."

General MacArthur, issued a statement in which he stressed that there was an urgent need of strengthening the anti-Axis air force in the South Pacific area. His statement was substantially as follows:

"An air force with bases on the land is in the first line of defense for the anti-Axis countries. If we lose the command of the air, we will be done for. The fleet could not save us. The Japanese air force is within striking distance of Australia. There is reason to think that the air force will decide the war in the Pacific. The people of Australia have to realize the fact that Japan is strengthening the air force it maintains north of Australia.

"The Japanese Forces have submarines operating in the Western Pacific and off North Australia. Round Australia are what may be called no man's sea areas. If we secure command of the air things will get easier for us in the defense of Australia."

Cossack Leader Dies

BERLIN.—Otto Edler von Rennenkampf, son of General Rennenkampf, Commander of the 1st Russian Army in the last world war, has been reported killed in action on the Eastern Front as a Commander of a Cossack formation fighting on the German side.

Governors Are Told Asia War Situation Favorable to Japan

"The war situation is developing more and more favorable to Japan, while constructive work is progressing smoothly in the Southern occupied regions," declared Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo on Thursday morning in expressing the Government's conviction to meet the current situation at the last day meeting of the Gubernatorial Conference held in the Prime Minister's official residence. "So long as the Imperial Fighting Services exist," continued the Prime Minister, "the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere stands on the solidified and impregnable foundation. Therefore, the entire people of the nation should hold fast to the conviction of sure victory without being confused by enemy's propaganda and intrigue." Prior to the Prime Minister's speech, Colonel Yoshio Nasu, Director of the Recruitment Affairs Bureau, clarified the Army's determination to meet successfully the situation in the present decisive stage of war.

N. CHINA FORESEES AMPLE FOODSTUFF

Importing Wheat Flour From Central China to Strengthen Economy

Domei

PEKING, April 15.—A smooth flow of foodstuffs in North China for this year has been assured by the importing of wheat flour from Central China, Wang Yin-tai, Director of the Commerce and Industry Board of the North China Political Affairs Commission, declared yesterday in an interview with Japanese and Chinese newspapermen here.

Mr. Wang recently represented the North China Political Affairs Commission at the ceremony in Nanking marking the third anniversary of the return of the National Government to the capital.

During his stay in Nanking, Mr. Wang opened negotiations with Central China officials concerning the adjustment of the economic relations between North and Central China as well as importation of foodstuffs from Central China to North China.

Concerning the supply of foodstuffs in North China, he declared that the smooth flow of foodstuffs has been assured by the arrangement to import wheat flour from Central China and as a result, prices will be stabilized.

Mr. Wang also revealed his intention to strengthen various economic measures with the hearty cooperation of the people. In this connection, he referred to the recent establishment by the Peking authorities of the Price Adjustment Committee as well as the Provision Supervision Bureau in the North China Political Affairs Commission.

"A material exchange control organ in conjunction with the All-China Commerce Control Association in Central China will be established shortly in North China as officials have already started work on its formation," Mr. Wang added.

12 STUDENTS PASS TEST FOR TRAINING IN EAST ASIA

A group of 12 language students has successfully passed the first examination which was given in late March for training abroad in Thailand, French Indo-China and Mongolia at the expense of the Government, it was officially announced on Thursday.

The successful students, it is understood, will shortly depart for their respective posts on the Continent. Upon completion of their course of study, they will be placed in the service of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry.

Subsequent to the formation of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, rules and regulations governing official language students have been changed so that those for the East Asiatic countries are now under the jurisdiction of the new Ministry, while others remain under the control of the Foreign Office as in the past.

The aforementioned examination was the first of its kind given by the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry.

The second examination will probably be given before the end of the current year.

Belgian Ships Standardized

BRUSSELS.—One type of ships only is to be constructed in future for employment on the rivers of Belgium. They will have a length of 28.9 meters, a width of about five meters and a draught of about 2.5 meters. Their flag-staffs will be of hard wood and their lading-masts made of metal.

GERMAN DRIVE AIDED BY TRENCH MORTARS

Smoke, High Explosive and Flame Shells Prove Their Worth in Eastern Front

The trench mortars, weapon that struck terror into the heart of the Soviets in the summer campaign proved equally effective in the defensive battles on the Eastern Front during the winter months, declared Lieutenant Dr. Zellner in commenting on modern weapons. Thanks to their superior firing power, these weapons are particularly well suited for demolishing the enemy's assembly points. Thus used at decisive points in defensive battles, they have nipped many a Soviet attack in the bud.

There are two kinds of trench mortars in use: one is of medium, the other of large caliber. Both weapons have a tremendous firing power. Within a few seconds a trench mortar battery can fire an incomparably larger number of shells than would be possible if guns were used.

Demolish Big Area

A great number of shells hit the target area almost simultaneously. Thanks to their high explosive and splinter effects, they can demolish practically the whole area that is fired upon. Thus, when the enemy is on the point of launching an attack, shells suddenly rain down upon him, causing heavy casualties and great losses in men and material. Three kinds of shells can be fired by these trench mortars, namely smoke, high explosive and flame shells.

Smoke shells may be fired for two reasons, firstly to blind the enemy and secondly to camouflage one's own operations. If the enemy is to be blinded, shells are discharged so as to lay down a smoke screen or smoke zone in front of him. The ensuing lack of visibility prevents him from taking his target under fire. The use of smoke shells is particularly effective in blinding flanking movements of the enemy. When the movements of one's own troops are to be hidden, a smoke screen is also put up in front of the line, making it impossible for the enemy to see what is happening.

Of Decisive Importance

In the case of this smoke screen laying, the enormous firing power of trench mortars is of decisive importance. It is amazing how quickly a smoke screen may be laid which is subsequently kept up by additional smoke shells, fired at longer intervals. The skilful use of such smoke screens facilitates the infantry's advance towards the enemy's positions. Under their cover, the infantry can break into fortified positions and seize them without great loss. In the same way, a smoke screen enables troops to disengage themselves more easily from the enemy without suffering heavy casualties.

Smoke shells are also an effective means of repulsing tank attacks. Deprived of all visibility, the tank crews lose all sense of direction. Anti-tank infantry units or sappers on the other hand are thus enabled to approach the tanks more easily and demolish them.

In all such grenade throwing operations, a close cooperation of infantry and trench mortar units is absolutely essential. For this reason, signal officers and men accompany the advancing infantry detachments and direct from their observation posts the fire of the trench mortar batteries. This is done in close cooperation with the officers commanding the infantry so that smoke screens can be laid wherever they are most urgently needed.

High explosive shells are used in order to annihilate the enemy. Raining down upon him, the effect of the shells are as devastating as that of several gun batteries, firing simultaneously. In addition, the air pressure is terrific, and the splinter effect enormous.

Flame Shells Effective

Flame shells, used in conjunction with high explosive shells, are useful in fighting enemy troops entrenched in buildings and woods. While the flame shells set the houses ablaze and force the enemy to leave his improvised stronghold, he is at once annihilated by the explosive shells. One shell proved generally sufficient in Russia to set ablaze houses built of wood and covered with straw, behind whose doors the Soviets were wont to barricade themselves, especially in the winter.

Thus it often happened, that after the trench mortar units had done their work in places which were stubbornly defended by Soviet troops, the infantry with small loss to themselves were able to capture localities around which fierce battles had raged.

During the winter campaign in Russia, when the German troops are on the defensive, it is impossible to supply each sector of the front with an adequate number of trench mortars. For this reason the trench mortar units were made highly mobile, so that they could be thrown into the defensive battles at the decisive points. Firing positions were improved and consolidated in those sectors of the front where an attack had to be expected.

The trench mortar units stand by somewhat behind the front line from where they are sent to those positions from which the enemy's attack can best be met. This can be done easily and quickly, for these units are equipped with suitable vehicles for any kind of ground and as the mortars are light, they are transported without difficulty across extremely bad country.

When the ground is covered with deep snow, the trench mortars are put on sledges and can then be dragged along without much difficulty. When positions have to be changed at night, these sledges move noiselessly over the snow unheard by the enemy, while the noise of tractors, breaking the stillness of the night, would betray the troop movements to the enemy.

Trench mortar units have to change their positions frequently, for the devastating effect of their attacks depends upon taking the enemy by surprise. Well trained units take up their firing positions in an amazingly short time and rain shells upon the enemy from an unexpected quarter. After such an onslaught, the enemy requires some time to collect his forces for a counterattack. Then it is up to the gunners to leave their firing positions for new ones before the enemy has sufficiently recovered to open fire.

In winter, the trench mortar units are frequently used as infantry and often enough they have to defend their firing positions with their rifles. Moreover, detachments of these troops have proved their mettle in offensive operations when a certain target had to be attacked. Sometimes they are thrown in when enemy tanks that have made a break through are to be taken under concentrated fire. After successfully destroying the tanks, they wipe out the infantry accompanying them.

In the subsequent counterattacks the trench mortar units have time and again proved that they make excellent infantrymen in the vicissitudes of winter warfare. Like other auxiliary arms, these units are always prepared to support the infantry in the fierce fighting that is going on all the time. Thus the trench mortars proved particularly effective weapons in the winter campaign, when the massed Soviet armies attacked the German lines of defense.

Italian Citizens on Home Front Line Bravely Bear Up Enemy Air Raids

Railway Men, Despite Inhuman Attacks on Train Convoy, Stick to Duty Though Wounded to Finish Task Entrusted in Their Hands

Italian citizens behind the war front are stoically bearing the burden of the country like the fighting servicemen, who will never surrender to brutality and barbarism of the Anglo-American aerial attacks on civilians and non-combatant establishments.

Recently, the Italian newspapers, according to Mirko Ardemagni, press attache of the Italian Embassy here, have been reviewing some of the episodes referring to the courageous deeds of the railway men in Italy, who were mentioned in the Order of The Day by the Italian Government.

These episodes are putting once more in evidence the fact that both the troops fighting on the front line and the population fighting on the home front, are one and the same thing.

Citing an example in the latter field, one of these railroad men named Francesco Zizzi, although wounded during an aerial attack by the enemy against a train on which he was on duty, did not abandon his place until and when the train had reached its final destination. He also refused the offer of a leave granted to him for his recovery but he continued his duty and died a few days after his recovery during a railroad accident.

Another bravery impressing the Italians was Engineer Piacido Napoli from Catania who died on January 18 of this year from wounds received by machine-gun bullets of an enemy airplane. The train on which he was on duty had been machine-gunned and he was wounded at the beginning of the aerial action against his convoy. However, he endured stoically the terrible suffering from the wounds and stuck to his place of duty in spite of the heavy loss of blood. Yet he succeeded in safely guiding his train into a station but a previous wound caused his glorious death. Just before dying, he expressed his satisfaction for having been able to serve his country until the end.

Another railroad man by the name of Giovanni Guerrieri from Cagliar died on January 29 of last year, when his train was machine-gunned. His last words were as follows: "My only regret in giving up my life is that I will not be able to see the end of this war, which will be crowned by victory for the Axis Powers and the final doom for the Anglo-Saxons and their allies."

However, the most important episode is that in which the railroad men, Guido Rossini and Gino Guaragni, both from Cremona, were the protagonists on duty on a train full of gasoline drums, running through Sicily. Their convoy was attacked by an enemy aerial formation with volleys of machine guns.

Mr. Rossini, who had been wounded during the first charge by the enemy should have given up the driving to his companion trying to help him as best he could but his companion, Mr. Guaragni, in the meantime was also wounded and more seriously than Mr. Rossini.

Mr. Guaragni, before collapsing, begged Mr. Rossini not to take care of him but to think only of the train which had to be driven into safety. Engineer Rossini with a supreme strain upon his suffering succeeded in reaching his place again and driving the train into a tunnel sought refuge from the enemy attacks.

VISITS SHWE DAGON PAGODA

Ba Maw, Burmese Chief, Reports Return From Japan

Domei

RANGOON, April 15.—Dr. Ba Maw, chief of the Burmese Administrative Council, who returned here yesterday from his visit to Japan, worshipped at the Shwe Dagon Pagoda this morning together with the other members of his suite.

He reported on his visit as well as on his determination for the future at the religious center of the Burmese people.

A happy atmosphere prevailed over the Pagoda grounds as huge crowds of citizens now celebrating their Water Festival gathered when they learned about the presence of their returned leader.

DIECKHOFF SCORES ROOSEVELT IN BOOK

German Ex-Envoy to U.S. Puts Blame on President for Starting War

Hans Heinrich Dieckhoff, former German Ambassador to the United States, charged President Franklin Roosevelt for the responsibility of starting the current war in his recent publication, "Events Leading to Roosevelt's War," according to a Berlin dispatch to Domei on Wednesday.

The former Reich Ambassador to Washington wrote the book from the memoirs of his stay in America and blamed Roosevelt's expulsive diplomatic policy as the basic cause of the war. In the book, Mr. Dieckhoff said:

"Ever since Roosevelt's assumption of the presidential office, American diplomacy toward Japan and Germany was executed with a feeling of hatred.

"Roosevelt is responsible for pushing the world into the inferno of war. It is his hatred for Japan and Germany that basically led to the current war.

"In order to attain his selfish objectives, Roosevelt tied up with Soviet Premier Josef Stalin and planned to sacrifice the whole of Europe.

"Roosevelt planned to use the Soviet Union in an emergency and the most effective tool in his plans to satisfy his political aspirations against Japan and Germany."

To Expose Lend.Lease

STOCKHOLM.—The British Government intends publishing a White Book concerning the Lease-Lend system, according to the political correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, who states that the object is to refute American arguments that Lease-Lend supplies represented a one-sided sacrifice by the United States, which is, therefore, entitled to compensation in the shape of the cession of British naval and air bases in various parts of the world.

Kordt Leaves Canton

CANTON, April 15.—Dr. Erich Kordt, German Charge d'Affaires at Nanking, who since April 8 had been making a round of official calls on both the Chinese and the Japanese officials in South China, left here by air today for the Southern Regions. Dr. Kordt visited Hongkong on an inspection tour on

Navy Air Units Keep Bombing Foe's Shipping

(Continued from Page 1)

such a case, would not be worth considering.

It is said that an army unit already landed needs, in order to maintain its fighting power, a monthly minimum of four tons of shipping a man. Thus to maintain a force of 10,000 troops requires a monthly minimum of 40,000 tons; for 30,000 troops, 120,000 tons. Thus the fact that our Air Units have sunk 100,000 tons of shipping means, considering the minimum that at least 25,000 enemy soldiers are being starved for a month. The blow dealt the enemy can easily be imagined. The effect on the development of the land battle in the New Guinea area especially is tremendous. Thus the development of the Naval Air Units' war to wipe out enemy shipping is deeply significant.

PREMIUM-BEARING BONDS PUT ON SALE IN SHONAN

Debentures Issued to Absorb Idle Funds Selling Rapidly On Island

With the three-fold object of absorbing idle funds, enriching the authorities' financial resources and inspiring popular fancy among the local inhabitants, the Japanese Military Administration in Shonan started on April 10 the sale of premium-bearing South Development debentures, reports a Mainichi correspondent from Shonan.

These debentures, priced one yen per share, are sold from April 10 till May 10 through a network of sales agents, including banks, pawnbrokers and local commodity delivery guilds, and they yield premiums, according to the dispatch, of ¥50,000 to the highest winner, of ¥20,000 to the second winner and ¥10,000 to the third winner. The lottery is scheduled to take place on May 30.

The dispatch adds that the masses on the island made a rush to the sales agencies immediately after the doors were opened on the first day of sale, and that the debentures sold rapidly.

Greek Situation Improves

Domei

ATHENS.—After the arrival of considerable food shipments from Germany and Italy the food situation in Greece has greatly improved and there is no longer any danger of prices being given up by increased salaries and wages.

SPIRIT OF BRAVE OFFICER IS TOLD

(Continued from Page 1)

worry is that our failure might check the development of undersea craft."

Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, the First-Lieutenant's classmate, recalling back the days when they were together at school and the tragedy of April 15 declared, "He was always honest, steady and upright. We studied together at the high school and later at the Naval School. At midnight on April 15 we received the sad news of the sinking of Submarine No. 6, at the Kure Naval Station. Immediately we sent out rescue ships, but the submarine was not located that night. Next day we were able to find it, but the First-Lieutenant and his 14 men were found dead at their respective posts.

"In his note, he repeatedly emphasized the importance of calmness and extreme caution and carefulness for the crew engaged in the underwater navigation. His warning is bearing fruit today in the superior technique and in the invincible might of the Japanese submarines."

PREVIEW OF INVENTIONS IN KANTO DISTRICT HELD

Exhibition to Be Opened to Public in Osaka From May 5

A preview of some 60 new inventions was held in Osaka, Wednesday, under the auspices of the Federation of Sampling Societies with exhibits limited to articles of military value created by inventors and manufacturers of Kanto District, reports Domei.

These exhibits, it is understood, will be opened to the public at the Osaka Southern Institute for two weeks beginning May 5.

To mention but a few of the many novelties that attracted the attention of the previewers were a collapsible ladder that can serve as a bridge when necessary, a rubberless eraser that is made of resin, colored pencils that will write legibly on celluloid sheets and a complete talkie set for a 16-millimeter reel comprised of a current transformer, microphone and a projector all packed in a tiny portable case.

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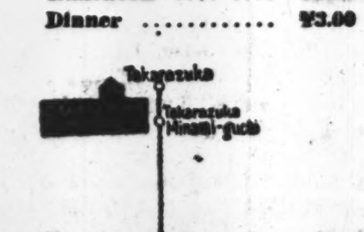

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U.S. ATTEMPT FAILS TO CURB INFLATION

New York Times Pessimistic About Success of Roosevelt's Counter-Measures

Alarmed by an imminent crisis of inflation as a result of the huge amounts constantly disbursed by the Washington Government for war expenditures, President Franklin D. Roosevelt finally promulgated on the night of April 8 an ordinance for wholesale control over commodity prices as well as wages and salaries, thereby revealing his determination to enforce a price pegging policy.

The step just taken by President Roosevelt serves to indicate that the suppression of the growing inflation constitutes a matter of vital importance to the United States, and how much this step will prove effective remains to be watched with a great deal of interest. Commenting on the promulgation of the ordinance, the New York Times entertains a pessimistic outlook, according to a New York cable relayed by Domei from Stockholm on April 12. The Times' comment, in brief, follows:

"Admitting that President Roosevelt's determination is what we hoped for, the majority of the American people are reminded of the numerous adverse effects that have been brought about by the enforcement of a drastic control over the economic machinery in the country. Viewed in this light, there is no reason to expect that the Government will be able to enforce any counter-measure with signal success against the rise in the cost of living.

"There are some people who insist that the counter-measures introduced by the Government may not be effectively enforced unless substantially supported by a far-fetched officialdom, while others simultaneously assert that there is no prospects of the authorities successfully controlling commodity prices and wagoes unless taxes are considerable raised and a compulsory savings system inaugurated. It is to be noted that there are a good many people among the American nation desiring a reform of the taxation system, all favorably disposed toward the extraordinary taxation bill which failed to be passed by the last session of Congress.

"It is no easy job for President Roosevelt to tackle the anti-inflation problem. It is felt quite certain that the numerous counter-measures he has adopted will be baulked by as many obstacles, such as the demand made by coal miners for an increase of wages on the ground of their advanced cost of living and the agitations among farmers for the raise in prices of agricultural products. If similar agitations continue rampant in the country and if the agitators emerge successful, the anti-inflation measures so far taken by President Roosevelt will one and all end as total failures."

Anglo-Saxons Pursue Selfish Interests

(Continued From Page 4)

economic, diplomatic and thought warfares which comprise a total war. Between armed force and diplomacy there has always been a close connection, while there is something which makes it difficult to distinguish between diplomacy and thought or between economics and thought.

It is true that the War of Greater East Asia is intended for the emancipation of East Asia from the Anglo-American yoke, but its aim includes something more positive. That is to say, it also aims at the construction of a new order or the Co-Prosperity Sphere in East Asia. It is not war for mere destruction; it means construction.

(To Be Concluded)

Mail in France

PARIS.—In view of the current paper shortage, envelopes for letters will be abolished for inter-departmental correspondence, the French Ministry of Industrial Production announced.

Kansai Notes

A memorial service was held at the India Club, Kobe, at 3:30 p.m. Tuesday for the unfortunate Indian masses who fell victims to the British massacre at Amritsar in April, 1919. After solemn prayers were offered for the repose of their spirits, representative members of the local Indian community delivered speeches recalling the incident which was India's national humiliation and pledging their determination to fight on until the British Empire was overthrown and India attained the goal of complete independence.

The Kobe branch of the Indian Independence League announces the election of its new executive officers as follows:

S. Manghanmal, President; Hans Raj, Vice-President; S. D. Sahay, Secretary; J. H. Tickam, Joint Secretary; T. G. Malkani, Treasurer; G. B. Karia, B. J. Schaff, T. A. Cader and M. J. Patel, Committee members.

That Tense Moment Before the Charge

Pushing their relentless way through the dense tropical jungles on the Burma-India frontier, the intrepid Japanese Forces continue to rout the fast-weakening troops of the enemy.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

CHINA'S YOUTHS ACTIVE

Young People Being Trained and Organized, Declares Leader of New Citizens' Movement

The return of the National Government to its seat in Nanking serves as a turning point in the national policy of China, and reliance on the Anglo-American aggressors has been thrown aside, while the ill-founded hatred and suspicion toward Japan has been changed into an attitude of sincere collaboration for the common welfare of East Asia, according to Deputy Secretary-General Tai Ying-fu of the New Citizens' Movement Promotion Commission of China in an article released by the International Publicity Board of China.

Mr. Tai's article follows:

Such an epoch-making change of national policy, brewing even before the return of the National Government supported at the outset by a few farsighted leaders, is now the common belief of all East Asiatic peoples. This belief produces resolution which in turn gives strength.

The return of the Government was a concrete demonstration of the determination and energy of China. Since then the National Government has been progressing step by step in accordance with its fixed policy of national salvation. Facts have shown the correctness of this national policy.

On this auspicious occasion we may say that the achievements of the National Government deserve our heartfelt congratulation. Although China is still far from its destination, it is marching confidently onward. Such stupendous accomplishments may be attributed to the wise guidance of our Supreme Leader as well as to the correctness of the national policy which fully harmonizes with external and internal circumstances.

2 Noteworthy Points

Two noteworthy points should be mentioned here. Internally China has been rescued from destructions by the folly of armed resistance. The war-worn populace have been released from further exploitation, social stability has been obtained and the country is assured of a new lease on life. Externally we not only unmasked the Anglo-American hypocrisy but have also resisted their temptation; moreover, we are strong enough to join hands with Japan with a view to achieving eternal peace in East Asia.

China's entry into the War of Greater East Asia hastens the downfall of Anglo-American prestige in East Asia. The long-cherished desire for national independence and sovereignty is finally translated into actuality. Such are the rewards of three years' struggle. We are filled with happiness in reviewing the past. And looking forward to the future we should exert greater efforts.

The nation-wide review of China's youth on the occasion of the third anniversary of the return of the National Government to Nanking has been a significant factor in that it symbolizes the spirit of New China and verifies that youth and juvenile training is to be the foremost task of the nation.

Essence of a Country

Why should the National Government take youth training as its first task? In a word, youth is the essence of a country. Among the people, the thoughts and the behavior of the middle-aged men are more or less fixed. To alter thoughts and behavior already formed is comparatively difficult. Child training should not be neglected. As long as they are kept physically fit, the formation of their ideas and habits are of secondary importance as they are too young to be of direct use to the nation at the present.

The task of training youths is therefore of primary importance. The golden age of one's life is the youthful and juvenile years. Then he is rich in spirit, pure in thoughts, eager to learn and to serve and is forever enthusiastic. Then it is easy for him to assimilate what is taught him. That is why youth training is such an important item in all countries.

In the 40 years' history of the people's revolution in China, most leaders of the Wuchang Uprising, May 4 Youth Movement, May 30 Incident and the Northern Punitive Expedition were mostly youths. They were an unconquerable force that refused to bow to tyranny. The regrettable thing is that these youth leaders had not gone through proper training. They did things on the spur of the moment, so their force was strong but not permanent. Some were easily tempted, they gradually gave themselves up to vociferous talk and empty boasts. They wasted their time and energy without obtaining the desired aim. Those who were steady and firm in principle, were easily daunted. And once they were discouraged, they were defeated and would never try again. Such were the prevailing circumstances during the few years after the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

Upon its return to Nanking, the National Government keenly felt that youth is able to assume the responsibilities of rebuilding China and defending East Asia. The leading principles of the New Citizens' Movement were then promulgated. The object of the New Citizens' Movement is the training of the entire Chinese population, but special attention is directed towards youth training. For this reason, the New Citizens' Movement Promotion Commission takes youth training as its chief work.

Rules Promulgated

The first step in youth and juvenile training is organizing work. The central authorities promulgated a set of rules and regulations relating to the organization of youth corps which have been established throughout the peace areas. The authorities of the New Citizens' Movement Promotion Commission also established central youth training academies to train youth leaders. Under such enthusiastic support and promotion, the task of youth training takes on a new meaning.

During the course of progress of the youth training, the world situation underwent a great change brought about by China's entry into the War of Greater East Asia. This step of the National Government affects greatly the work of youth training. Greater duty and heavier responsibilities are assigned to the youths of China. The work of youth training is all the more intensified. All work is to center on the successful prosecution of the War.

Hitler once said, "The present war will not end in victory or defeat but in survival or destruction." None wishes to see the destruction of his own country. Since China decided to enter the war, it should contribute its utmost. The youth of China will be the first to contribute their all. This war is a total war. The determining factor of the war is not merely the outcome of the various campaigns, but is the sum total of spiritual and material forces.

In the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia it is true that China cannot contribute much on the battlefield, but it can increase production for the supply of the army and maintain peace and order in the country so that work in the rear can be continued with redoubled effort. In training China's youth, we must bear in mind that we are training them for the welfare of East Asia. We should reform their ideology and correct their behavior, cultivate their talent, so that they may turn out to be useful and active members in the society. Their mental, physical and spiritual well-being will lead to an epoch-making change in China.

At the same time, China is training its youth to be farsighted and broad-minded. They are being encouraged to cooperate with all East Asiatic youths in the construction of a New Asia. The attainment of the mission for the rehabilitation of China and defense of East Asia will be realized through the cooperation of all East Asiatic youths. Such is the highest ideal of youth and juvenile training of the National Government since its return to the Capital.

Nippon Youth Party Returns From Fete Observed in Nanking

The Japanese Youth Mission to the third anniversary celebration of the National Government's return to Nanking returned here at 10:06 a.m. on Thursday. The Mission, numbering 22 Japanese youths, visited the Chinese capital at the end of last month to attend the ceremony for the establishment of the Chinese Youth Corps. The group expressed great enthusiasm for the warm welcome given them by the Continental brothers and also for the future destiny of the youths of the two great Asiatic Allies.

CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN NAVY PERSONNEL

Sugiyama Made Head of Construction Bureau, Iwamoto Named Aviation Chief

The Navy Ministry on Thursday announced the appointment of Vice-Admiral Rokuzo Sugiyama as Chief of the Naval Technical Department and Rear-Admiral Kanae Iwamoto as Chief of the First Section of the Naval Aeronautical Department.

Vice-Admiral Seichi Iwamura and Rear-Admiral Genzo Sato, in the respective two posts, have been appointed to other important assignments, it was further disclosed.

Vice-Admiral Sugiyama, who is 55 years old, was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1910.

After holding the posts of instructor at the Naval Staff College and Staff member of the Second Squadron, he was appointed commander of the warship, Yura, and later commander of the battleship Hyuga.

In 1940, he was promoted to Vice-Admiral, becoming a member of the Naval General Staff in December, last year.

HYPOTHEC BANK BRANCHES OPEN IN SHANGHAI, PEKING

New Decision Made to Facilitate Sale of Debentures on Continent

The Hypothec Bank of Japan opened branch offices in Peking and Shanghai Thursday to facilitate the sale on the Chinese continent of the hypothec debentures issued by its main office in Tokyo, reports Domei.

The sale of the hypothec debentures on the continent has been hitherto conducted by agents dispatched by the Hypothec Bank. In view, however, of the prospects of their extensive sale in China, the Japanese authorities in Peking and Shanghai have prevailed on the bank to open its branch offices in these cities.

Domei adds that these branch offices will also sell national bonds, and will keep in custody national bonds as well as hypothec debentures free of charge whenever approached by holders of these valuable papers.

German Postal Order

CRACOW.—The postal order of the German Reich has been established in the General Government (former Poland), comprising the entire postal and telephone administration.

Asia War Frustrates American Designs

(Continued From Page 4)

"numerical security first" principle advocated by Admiral William Pratt, one-time Chief of Naval Operations, and which found expression in his policies. So was the ring formation which was once discussed in the Japanese press.

Concentrate Large Air Force

Also associated with the concentrative and annihilative strategy was the "decisive battle under mastery of the air" idea, which aimed at concentrating the largest possible air force over the naval arena in the shortest possible time, preparatory to waging a decisive battle on the enemy's main force on the sea. It was with this in view that the United States had been putting forth extraordinary efforts toward perfecting the equipment of aircraft carriers along with increasing the speed of battleships. She had been intent on building up a fighting unit made up of a powerful air arm and high-speed battleships or cruisers with a deadly destructive power.

With the progress of the War of Greater East Asia, however, all these designs of the United States have been almost completely frustrated. With the loss of five and six battleships in the battle of Hawaii and the battle off the Solomons, respectively, America's capital ship strength has been slashed by as much as two-thirds. Worse still, the remaining one-third is more or less seriously damaged and not one battleship in perfect condition remains.

As for aircraft carriers, all America had prior to the outbreak of the war have been lost, with the solitary exception of a small 14,700-ton ship. In addition, practically all of those that have been hastily constructed or converted from merchantmen since have been sent to the bottom.

What is even more serious for her is the annihilation of her cruiser fleet. According to foreign cables, she had 39 cruisers in April, 1942. Thirty-six of them have been sunk or damaged in and around the Solomons alone since August. If battleships are the head and body, cruisers are the ears, eyes and limbs. Battleships deprived of the aid of cruisers are blind and limbless giants.

All this spells the end of America's trans-oceanic offensive strategy, as war as ship-vs.-ship warfare is concerned. What remains unchanged is her deep-rooted spirit of aggression, her out-and-out materialistic outlook on the world.

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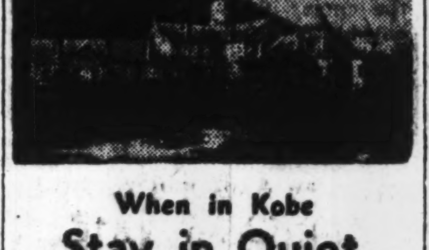

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TEIKOKU GINKO Established April 1st, 2603 as a result of consolidation of the Dai-Ichi Ginko, Ltd. and The Mitsui Bank, Ltd. under above tytle.

Capital Subscribed .... ¥ 200,000,000
Capital Paid up .... ¥ 128,125,000
Reserve Funds .... ¥ 178,150,000

Chairman Teruo Akasi President Zyunsiro Mandai

Inland Branches: Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto, Keizyo, Husan and other principal cities. Foreign Branches: Dairen, Shanghai, Sourabaya

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: ....MASAO TAKAHASHI

Nippon Times
Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
2, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 252, 258.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157, Yamashita-cho. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3070-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1943

MacArthur vs. Roosevelt

The statements not so long ago by President Roosevelt and his satellites, Navy Secretary Frank Knox and War Secretary Henry Stimson, that the Anti-Axis forces had finally wrested the offensive from the Imperial Forces in the South Pacific have been discredited by none other than General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Allied Forces in the Southwestern Pacific—proof that there is utter confusion in the Anti-Axis Command.

In a statement issued from his headquarters in Australia on April 14, General MacArthur admitted that the Japanese Forces were in complete control of the sea lanes and the outer approaches to Australia. Declaring that air rather than sea power is the factor of decisive importance in modern war, General MacArthur stressed that the Japanese were in possession of numerous air bases in the islands north of Australia. He emphasized that naval forces alone could never protect Australia without effective support from the air.

General MacArthur's statement is most significant because it came in the wake of a statement earlier in the day by Navy Secretary Knox that he did not consider the menace to Northern Australia so grave as described by the Australian authorities. Knox obviously was using his press conference to reply to the appeals for aid made by Dr. Herbert Evatt, the Australian Foreign Minister who arrived in the United States on April 10. In Washington on April 12, Evatt told the press that the special danger of the position now confronting the so-called Allied nations was that the Japanese "are consolidating themselves in a new economic empire where they are tapping almost unlimited resources of rubber, petroleum, tin, iron ore and quinine, and are effectively blockading the United Nations in respect to these commodities." He then went on to stress the necessity of immediate aid from the United States to Australia, which is the purpose of his present visit.

Secretary Knox's attempt to minimize the situation undoubtedly was impelled by his desire to defend his navy's impotence in the South Pacific. But he has been given a slam in his face by MacArthur's statement which is in direct contradiction of his claims. No greater insult could have been flung at the American navy than that which was hurled by MacArthur.

'Guns, Not Sons?'

I

"Send guns, not sons", used to be the slogan of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies. That was less than two short years ago. Today the United States War Department is preparing to raise an army of 8,200,000 men by the end of this year to be slaughtered overseas.

The Americans must be realizing now how impossible it was to send guns to interfere in other peoples' quarrels without also sending their sons to die for other peoples' causes. One cannot eat one's cake and have it too; neither can one enjoy the luxury of sending arms to aid one side in a war without paying the price of sending men as well. The Americans wanted to secure all the spoils of a victorious belligerent while enjoying all the security of a neutral, but they are learning now that an army of 8,200,000 men to be butchered on foreign battlefields is the ultimate price of their cowardly and impudent policy of being an international busybody.

The Americans should be able to see now how utterly specious was the reasoning of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies and all other such interventionist organizations. Their first mistake lay in confusing their emotional bias with realistic appraisal. A realistic appraisal of the world situation should have told them that the old world order was not only outworn and doomed but also unjust and deserving of destruction. A realistic appraisal should have told them that America stood to gain by cooperating, or at least standing aside, instead of obstructing while the Axis strove to create a better New Order. Instead, they let their emotional bias delude them into accepting uncritically the British casuistry that a retention of the status quo in which England enjoyed the lion's share of the profits was also most profitable to America. And thus they made their greatest mistake of thinking that the defense of Britain's vested interests was identical with the defense of America. So the sacrifice of an army of 8,200,000 men is the price which the Americans will have to pay for this mistake.

Their second mistake lay in thinking that they could impose their fallacious beliefs on the rest of the world. Through moralizing preachments whose hypocrisy they themselves were often too blind to discern, the Americans sought to make the rest of the world believe that the preservation of a world system which guaranteed Anglo-American supremacy and throttled the development of all other peoples was somehow identical with divine goodness and righteousness. With an arrogance born of ignorance, they believed themselves to be specially ordained to pass judgment, proffer advice, and meddle interferingly all over the world in other peoples' affairs concerning which they had but the haziest notions. The result was that there finally came a time when the world could no longer tolerate this dangerous nuisance. So the slaughter of an army of 8,200,000 men is the penalty which the Americans will have to pay for their insane missionary complex.

II

But having been misled so long by the fatuous wishful thinking of the interventionists who claimed that they could interfere in other peoples' wars without danger to themselves, the Americans are today having a hard time realizing that it is really necessary for them to raise an army of 8,200,000 men. The American people are now demanding to know why it is that they must send their sons to foreign battlefields when the interventionist leaders of the government had earlier promised that it would be necessary to send only guns. And so the government leaders are frantically explaining and scolding.

Undersecretary of War Robert C. Patterson has been trying to convince the American public through speeches and in press interviews that the figures of 8,200,000 men for the army and an additional 2,600,000 men for the navy, marine corps, and coast guard—a stupendous total of 10,800,000 men—were not determined arbitrarily but were arrived at scientifically by the highest and most expert authorities of the army and navy. Citing the strength of the armed forces of the Axis confronting the United States, Patterson has been pleading with his people to acquiesce in the stupendous mobilization program on the ground that it constituted no more than the minimum requirement.

Patterson's superior, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, has been taking a tougher line. This large force will be raised whether the people like it or not, is his attitude. In fact, according to Stimson, only the army and navy have been pursuing the correct course. "Industry and agriculture and the whole civilian population have not moved more rapidly toward all out effort because it relied on voluntary cooperation", he scolded. The inference is, of course, that the unwilling American people will have to be mobilized by force for industry and agriculture as well as for military service.

But already there are signs that however much the United States must raise an armed force of 10,800,000 men from a technical military point of view, the nation will not be able to withstand such a drain on its man power without serious disruptions in its internal organization. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, threatens that he will fight this plan for such an "excessively large" army, for it will strip industry of skilled workers. Agriculture will suffer even more. In fact already, long before anything like the contemplated total has been mobilized, such an acute shortage of agricultural labor has resulted that the government has had to modify its plan. Evidence of this is to be seen in the announcement a few days ago that Chester Davis, the newly appointed Food Administrator, will organize a "Land Army" of 3,000,000 men who will be deferred from military service to work on the farms.

And so as the logical consequence of their unintelligent and cowardly meddlesome actions in the past, the Americans are now being forced to make a bloody sacrifice of gargantuan proportions which will leave their country internally convulsed as well as externally ruptured.

A Year Ago Today

April 16, 1942

The vanguard of the Japanese Forces which entered Iloilo, important strategic city in southern Panay Island at 8 a.m. today, after mopping up enemy remnants, completely occupied the city in the morning.

* * *

The Imperial troops completely occupied Capis, important strategic town in northern Panay Island today.

EAST ASIA WAR NIPS IN THE BUD OFFENSIVE DESIGNS OF AMERICA

Founded on Imperialism, U.S. Navy's Chief Mission Has Been Acts of Aggression

By CHU SAITO
(From the Jikyoku Zasshi)

None can deny that the ideas of Francis Thayer Mahan were at the bottom of the rapid expansion and remoulding of the American navy since the close of the last century. In other words, the modern U.S. navy is founded on his ideas.

Mahan's conception of sea-power constitutes the core of American economic imperialism or vice versa. If his first treatise, "The Influence of Sea-Power upon History," appealed to Theodore Roosevelt, it was because his logic was a handy justification for capitalist aggression. Thus it was that his advocacy found expression through Theodore Roosevelt in Uncle Sam's policies and came to direct the course of the American navy.

Eager quest for national self-interests is the most conspicuous feature of Mahan's outlook on the world. To his thinking, international relations are influenced by rivalry among nations for rights and interests. Consideration of national interests, he asserts, can be not only the justification for, but even the very foundation of, any policy which a State may formulate. The history of sea-power, in his view, is a history of clashes of trade interests among nations. To him, naval power is a force of arms necessary for the protection and expansion of national interests in competition with other nations.

Self-Preservation Is Requisite

A State seeks expansion. Self-preservation, in the case of a State as in that of an individual, is the first requisite. But self-preservation here is not to be interpreted as the desire to enjoy static existence. It is synonymous with self-expansion, for, says Mahan, growth is the natural outburst of healthy life. The conclusion emerges, then, that a State must be guided solely by consideration of self-expansion in dealing with any international issue having bearing upon its interests.

In Mahan's reasoning, therefore, armament is not for passive defense but for aggression and conquest. To him, naval power must be the sole and the only means of settling issues affecting national interests. Herein lies the character and raison d'etre of the American navy.

Founded on such a materialistic outlook on the world, the American navy exists to back minatory tactics to be employed for the acquisition of markets and colonies in remote lands. Its prime mission lies in acquiring bases in the seven seas of the world to promote American trade and to apply pressure against other nations, and in being the might behind the rejection of all outside mediations and interventions that will stand in the way of the pursuance of this militant diplomacy. All in all, the American navy stands for aggression.

It was Theodore Roosevelt who, acting on Mahan's ideas, built a modern navy for the United States for use in the carrying out of the policy of aggression against the Pacific which he initiated. In this sense, he was the apostle of Mahan's gospel. So were Henry Cabot Lodge and Albert J. Beveridge, both Senators and friends of Roosevelt. The speech delivered by Beveridge before Boston businessmen in 1898 was the most concise yet pertinent enunciation of Mahan's ideology. He said to the following effect:

Seeks Overseas Outlets

"America must needs seek overseas outlets for her over-abundant agricultural products and manufactured goods. Of this we already have an example in Britain. The United States must have a big navy, whose mission it will be to establish trade bases and to secure colonies in remote lands and, ultimately, to diffuse American civilization to savage and ignorant races."

Internal conditions then prevailing served to accelerate the realization of Mahan's ideas. It was in 1890 that his "The Influence of Sea-Power upon History" was published. Three years later, the United States had been in the clutches of the worst economic crisis since 1819. Industry was hanging in the hedge. Railway companies one after another went bankrupt. The country was flooded with the unemployed. Everywhere warehouses were stuffed with stocks which could not be sold at a profit. There were no new fields for economic activity. The only alternative, as Beveridge said, was to seek markets abroad.

With such a social condition at home as the background, commercial imperialism asserted itself and drove the country to encroachment on the Pacific and to the construction of a navy big enough for the venture.

An added impetus to America's dash toward imperialism was afforded by the Cuban revolution. The incident which in American eyes was the rise of "heroic emancipators" against Spanish tyranny and oppression was cleverly exploited by President McKinley and those around him to whip up a maudlin sympathy of the American people for the "oppressed."

Invited Spanish-American War

America's strong diplomacy, supported by this public sentiment, invited the Spanish-American War, as had been plotted by Roosevelt and Lodge. Taking advantage of his post of Assistant Secretary of Navy, Roosevelt succeeded in forcing President McKinley, a man, in Roosevelt's own words, with a chocolate cake-like backbone, to launch out into the venture of imperialistic conquest.

The war earned Puerto Rico, Guam and the Philippines for America. Puerto Rico, needless to say, was to be the base of American control over the Caribbeans.

Of greater significance, however, were the Guam and the Philippines. The former made an important stepping-stone to Asia, while the latter became America's economic foothold in Asia. The acquisition of these bases in the Pacific, coupled with the annexation of Hawaii in the previous year, virtually completed the road to American exploitation of China. It laid the geographical foundation for the trans-oceanic offensive strategy which has been mapped out by the United States during the past 40 years.

Another important contribution to the preparation of the potential Pacific operations was the Panama Canal, the construction of which was started almost simultaneously with the close of the Russo-Japanese War and completed upon the termination of the last world conflagration. The Canal relieved the United States of the burden of maintaining a two-ocean navy. With the two oceans now connected by this water route, America was in a position to concentrate a powerful fleet in any waters at any time. Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines fulfilled the conditions necessary for the advance of America's powerful, concentrated armada into the Asiatic waters. Secretary of State John Hay's "Open-Door" policy, the most undisguised enunciation of American imperialism, came to have the powerful backing of armed force.

Founded on Imperialism

Enough has been said to indicate that the American navy is founded on Imperialism and has wars of aggression as its chief mission. This being so, it is quite natural that its strategy should be one of waging a decisive war on, and crushing at one final blow, any naval power which may hinder America from the execution of her capitalist aggression policy. As the result, a pronouncedly concentric tendency arose in the matter of detailing naval strength. This stands in marked contrast to the distribution strategy of the British navy.

A distribution principle seems to be the basis of the traditional British navy. This is especially noticeable in Julian Stafford Corbett's ideas. He was not for the offensive principle advocated by strategists on the Continent. He was a believer in the protective trade principle traditional to Britain, as will be seen from his book "Naval Operations." Corbett's ideas are not entirely without truth, but the exponent of such ideas often forgets the enemy fleet and drifts toward objectives of secondary importance in a war. As a matter of fact, this feature was clearly noticeable in Britain's naval operations in the last World War. On the contrary, concentration on the destruction of the enemy strength is conspicuous in the American naval tactics. Of course, the navy of every power is entrusted with a different mission. It goes without saying that the prime duty of the British navy is to safeguard the British colonies and possessions and to protect the sea route connecting them with the British mainland. This explains the defensive and distributive nature of the British operations.

Entirely different is the mission of the American navy, which is to ensure the prosecution of the Open-Door policy against China and to retain the huge markets and resources of Asia for the United States in defiance of a great naval power existing in East Asia. Small wonder, then, that the American naval tactics are aggressive, offensive, active.

Means to Transport Guns

The American navy, by the very nature of its mission, had a definite tendency toward a "big ship and big gun" principle, with great importance attached to capital ships. Whether as a means to destroy enemy strength in the arena or as the might behind diplomatic bluffs, it is big guns that are most effective. To the United States, therefore, a fleet is only the means to transport a mass of big guns safely to the arena in the western Pacific 5,000 nautical miles away from home.

Under these circumstances, the navigability and the defensive power of battleships were taken up as vital questions, speed receiving secondary consideration. The American naval tactics demanded that capital ships operate not in small, scattered units of one, two or three ships but in one powerful concentrated unit. To shift the massive destructive power to a battle front 5,000 to 8,000 nautical miles away from operational bases and this in defiance of the enemy's surprise attacks on the way such was the task imposed on the United States navy.

Born of this necessity was the

(Continued on Page 3)

AN OPEN LETTER

Dear Dr. Stanley Hornbeck:

Nearly thirty years have gone by since I met you in Peking through the introduction of the then American Minister to China, the late Dr. Paul Reinsch.

You, as well as the Minister, were, at that time, devoted students of China.

But I have stayed on in China for twenty-five years and brought my study of China to a conclusion, whilst you left the East to take up a governmental position in your own country.

I have even become naturalized as a Chinese citizen, in order to obtain, without hindrance, all the experience of Chinese life I needed for my researches.

In the meantime, the war between Japan and China and another war between Japan and your country have broken out.

When I sent you, before the outbreak of the war between your country and Japan, my last articles on Japan, you did not reply. That shows that you had not supplemented your study of China with a study of Japan, as I had done, before as well as after my stay in China.

As far as I know, also India was not included into your orbit of personal observation.

Because knowledge never comes too late to an intellectual, like you, I ask you to allow me to send you a few notes concerning the results of my thirty years of uninterrupted observation of the whole East, in the hope that you may consider the fragments of simple truth discovered by me, in the course of my self-denying and purely scientific career, to be worthy of your most earnest attention and that you may be able and willing to correct your own views and to prevent your own government from committing mistakes which may disturb the healthy evolution of history and thus impair also the progress of your own country and the free display of the genius of your race.

I apologize for putting my ideas before you in the briefest possible style and keep myself at your disposal for providing you with all the details you may require.

Also all the leading men and women of your nation, who, in spite of war, still care for truth, are invited to stop and think and to ask further questions on all the points, raised by me in the following, that may appeal to them:

(1) In Asia, Japan is the only country possessing a sense of reality and a capacity of action by means of which Asia can be kept alive. China is a nation of artists, India a nation of philosophers and both, in their present state of mind, are unable to mobilize their own genius for work, industrially as well as militarily.

(2) Japan is the only country on earth possessing a kind of automatically self-regulating psychology, that combines its sense of reality and capacity of action with a spirit of self-abnegation and of reverence, by means of which the decay of Japan's sense of reality and capacity of action into materialistic and imperialistic channels, without artificial suppression, is rendered impossible.

(3) This automatically self-regulating psychology of Japan is internationally of the very highest importance, because it contains the driving force for a scientifically sound reconstruction of the world's art of government, which is different from all those existing at present and free from all extravagance. For Japan to obtain a chance of working out her own future in her own way, is a matter of highest importance not only for Japan alone, but for humanity as a whole and to obstruct the evolution of Japan means obstructing the progress of humanity.

These three points are the essence of what I want to attract your attention to. I beg you to believe that my suggestions are based upon the most careful observation and study, that I am ready to guarantee their exactitude and to prove it to the satisfaction of all those interested in their own, personal, national and international welfare. Above all, also to you and to the leading authorities of your own government.

Apologizing again for the extreme brevity of these notes, I have the honor to remain

Yours most sincerely
(DR.) VICTOR FRENE

April 13, 1943

PURSUIT OF SELFISH INTERESTS IS AIM OF ANGLO-SAXON POWERS

Japan Is Inspired by Lofty Idea of Establishing New World Order on Ethical Grounds

By IWAO KOYAMA
(From the Chuo Koron)

Part I

It is an indisputable fact that the war which we are fighting is what is called a total war in the sense that the entire resources of the nation are thrown into it to win. As the total power of a State may be considered to consist of armed strength, economics, politics and ideas, a total war may be said to comprise armed warfare, economic warfare, political and diplomatic warfare and ideological warfare. In what relationship do these kinds of warfare stand to each other, then?

Most wars in the past began in the declaration of war and ended in negotiations for peace, and so by wartime was generally meant the period intervening between the declaration of war and peace negotiations. Is this rule applicable to the present war, however? If Japan took the same view of war as America and Britain—a utilitarian view which regards war as a conflict of interests between States—peace negotiations might be opened at a time considered appropriate from the materialistic point of view, and peace negotiations to be opened in such circumstances will denote nothing but attempts to reconcile conflicting interests. Peace secured through such parleys will simply mean a state of the balance of interests temporarily gained.

Most of the wars fought in modern times fall under this category, because they were what we may call imperialistic wars which aim both at the acquisition of rights and interests and at territorial aggrandizement. The War of Greater East Asia is not an imperialistic war in this sense. It is a war against Anglo-American imperialism. Japan's view of the world is clearly different from that of America and Britain. Whereas Japan is inspired by the lofty idea of establishing a new world order on the ethical ground, America and Britain are bent on the creation of a utilitarian order based on power in their single-eyed pursuit of selfish interests. The War of Greater East Asia is a war against the world order on the Anglo-American model—it is a struggle seeking for a change in the world order. It is, in its essentials, an ideological war. Herein lies the fundamental difference between the present war and the former World War, which was largely a war of propaganda or a war of cunning strategy.

Japan Has Good Casus Belli

In the first World War, both sides were imperialistically minded, and ideological warfare in that conflict consisted only in mutual imputation of the responsibility for starting the war and in the fabrication or exaggerated propaganda of faithless and atrocious deeds of the enemy. In the present war, Japan had a good casus belli and her war aim has been convincingly proclaimed to the world. On the other hand, the enemy has no fair or just cause, and he has failed to proclaim any war aim which could convince the world. Seeing that there is a fundamental difference between Japan and her enemy in the ideas which they hold, there will be no peace based on a compromise of conflicting interests in the present war. America and Britain may sue for peace from the materialistic consideration of their interests, but Japan cannot for a moment endorse a peace by compromise.

As a matter of fact, the old order is, under the stress of war, gradually giving place to a new order of things. It will be seen that America has virtually abandoned democracy by which she has always set much store, and after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia she speedily carried out the reorganization of all things on a war footing. The American people may still be under the impression that things will return to the former state of liberalism and democracy at the conclusion of the war, but it would be flying in the face of history to have such a conception.

Strives to Form Bloc

Moreover, it will be observed that America, who has lost access to the resources in the Southern Pacific, is striving to create a big economic bloc embracing the North and South American Continents by rallying the South American countries around her and forging ties of joint defense with Canada. The Monroe Doctrine, by which America declared the defense of the American Continents against Europe, has operated in the past to bring into being something like a big economic bloc, and it is very likely that it will be converted in future into an instrument allegedly for the defense of the American Continents against East Asia. So long as America retains hope for victory, she will herself show increasing eagerness to create a big economic bloc for the American Continents, as the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia becomes more firmly established. When Japan speedily establishes the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia on an invulnerable basis, an inviolable new order will have been created in this part of the world. It goes without saying that America and Britain have no sufficient military strength to pull down the edifice of Co-Prosperity Sphere firmly set up by Japan.

Simultaneously with the issue of the Imperial Rescript declaring war upon the United States and Britain on December 8, 1941, the Imperial Forces started action and tore to pieces the Anglo-American line of encirclement in no time. Although the War of Greater East Asia formally started in this way, Japan's total war against America and Britain had, for all practical purposes, been going on for some time already. Though called by different names, the China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia are, in substance, one and the same thing. The War of Greater East Asia embodies an inevitable development of the China Affair. At the outbreak of the North China Affair, as the China Affair was called at its initial stages, Japan, sincerely desirous of peace in East Asia, did her best to localize the trouble, but in spite of Japan's best efforts in this direction, it assumed such grave dimensions as to involve the whole of China. There is no doubt that the aid given to China by America and Britain and the corresponding growth of their antagonism against Japan did much to aggravate the situation.

Economic Relations Cut

As their aid for Chungking increased and as their hostility against Japan became more pronounced, Japan felt keenly the necessity of doing away with economic reliance upon these hostile countries, and the need was increasingly borne in upon her for the creation of a new order in Greater East Asia embracing the Southern Regions as well as Manchoukuo, China and other countries. This brought the idea of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of East Asia into the forefront of diplomacy. In such circumstances, there developed an irreconcilable relationship between Japan and America and Britain, who were devoted to the defense of their rights and interests and their colonies in the Southern Regions. The conclusion of the Tripartite Pact among Japan, Germany and Italy was the signal for America and Britain to jettison any lukewarmness in their past attitude and assume an attitude of the positive offensive against Japan, and the way was thus blocked to peaceful accommodation with these countries which had already formed an anti-Japanese economic and military encirclement camp. The rupture of economic relations or an blockade economic is tantamount to the declaration of war, in view of the fact that in a modern war enormous quantities of war materials are required.

In this way, the Sino-Japanese conflict developed into a strife between Japan and America and Britain, and the China Affair grew into the War of Greater East Asia. It may rather be said that Japan's war with America and Britain began with Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations in protest against the old order in East Asia and in the world. The China Affair is linked to the Manchurian Incident, so that it is impossible to consider the Manchurian Incident, the China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia as separate entities.

Has Character of Its Own

The War of Greater East Asia has a character of its own. Here, no clear line of demarcation, such as was possible in past wars, can be drawn between wartime and peacetime. Nor is it possible to indicate clearly exactly when it started or when it should be considered at an end. Armed conflict does not cover the whole field of war, and victory in war must necessarily rest with the side whose view of the world will prevail. The production of war materials forms one essential part of a modern war which entails stupendous consumption on the belligerents, and laborers are surely fighters on the industrial line of warfare. The remarkable development of aviation has extended actual fighting far into the hearts of belligerent countries, and the distinction between the front line and the home front is being blurred.

The naval activity as shown either in the destruction of the enemy's commerce with submarines or by other means or in the enforcement of an economic blockade against the enemy may fall under the category of armed warfare in that armed force is here employed, but it may equally be called economic warfare because it aims at the economic blockade of the enemy. In short, it is difficult to give any clear distinctive definition of armed warfare or economic warfare. In the present-day war, distinction is blurred in many respects between armed

(Continued on Page 3)